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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1780.

TRENTON, July 26.

ON the night of the 14th inſt. Serjeant Bainbridge of the New Levies, deſerted from Staten-Iſland, and brought off Captain Steward's wife, two privates, ſix horſes, and a conſiderable ſum of hard money.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter, are remarkably good;—and there is as great a ſhow for fruit of almoſt every kind as has been for many years back.

The opinion of a Court of Enquiry held by the requeſt of Col. White, commanding the Southern cavalry, reſpecting his conduct on the 6th inſtant, at Linud's Ferry.

THE Court, after hearing the evidence produced, are of opinion that Col. White was not guilty of the leaſt neglect or inattention on the 6th inſtant; and on the whole did every thing for the troops under his command that prudence could dictate.

E. MAYHAM, *Preſident.*

George-Town, May 12, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a capital Mercantile Houſe in Amſterdam (Holland) *to a gentleman in this State, dated May 1, 1780.*

"The friends of America in this country perſevere in their attachment to the good cauſe, and their opponents ſtill preſerve their former ſentiments; however, upon the whole, the political ſky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very faſt.—Ireland has already a volunteer army, under the moſt approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are aſſociating after the example of America. Great-Britain has made herſelf odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the ſovereignty of the ſeas, and by her injuſtice in ſeizing and condemning neutral veſſels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when thoſe nations will inſiſt on their right to a free trade, and are determined to ſupport the honour of their reſpective flags. There is already a negociation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic (to which they were invited by the Empreſs of Ruſſia) to make it a common cauſe, and to form a ſyſtem for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not ſuffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her deſign to the belligerent powers, and requeſted the concurrence of our States; and though you know our motions are generally very ſlow, in this inſtance the Province of Holland reſolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, on the beſt and moſt effectual meaſures to accelerate the negociation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Ruſſian ſquadron will, for that purpoſe, ſoon be in the Britiſh channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The Court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and ſeem to act irreſolutely deſperate. About the middle of April laſt, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them ſuccours, but, on the contrary, were determined to aſſiſt in abridging their aſſumed ſovereignty of the ſeas, to cover their chagrin and diſappointment publiſhed a declaration charging the Republic with deſerting their alliance, and have ſuſpended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleaſed, is affronting in the higheſt degree: Generally ſpeaking, theſe would be called privileges with the ſame propriety as the Britiſh cruelties practiſed in America may be called tender mercies. Finding we were not very uneaſy in conſequence of their threatenings, a great Miniſterial Houſe in London has written, that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our veſſels, taken under Count Byland's convoy, would be reverſed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very inſtrumental in our preſent meaſures.---Thus we may truly ſay, "*auſpice*——————— "*tandem bona cauſa triumphat*," though by the bye there have been great political ſtruggles here. The effects of this triumph muſt extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones ſhould combine to preſerve a neutrality, and at the ſame time to protect and inſiſt upon a free trade, England muſt ſtop her mad career or ſink forever. I have therefore ſtrong hopes that peace may at length be the iſſue of theſe proceedings; eſpecially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at ſea.

"You were, when among us, a perſonal witneſs of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;—and ſhould that deſired peace be brought about by proper management, almoſt any ſums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be poſſible in any other part of Europe. We hope to ſee ſpeedily ſome perſon properly authorized for the above purpoſe, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already obſerve a ſpirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea.---Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as intereſt would fix and increaſe the attachment, and produce the ſame effects as the Engliſh ſtocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you, the French fleet deſtined for America will be probably on your coaſt. I hope your army will be ready for co-operation—the troops on board will very conſiderably increaſe the number.

"We will perſevere in promoting the cauſe of America in Holland, and requeſt your continued correſpondence to enable us the better ſo to do."

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale,* and *John Parrock,* all late of the city of *Philadelphia,* have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8 Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LABOYTEAUX, deceaſed, late of this city, merchant; and all thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, near the Drawbridge, Water-ſtreet, that they may be ſettled.

HANNAH LABOYTEAUX, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. A pair of elegant LOOKING GLASSES, and ſome large PICTURES, to be ſold at the above place. †

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of ſecond cloths, black ſerge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muſlins of the fineſt qualities, India dimities, perſians, Scots and coloured threads, ſuperfine white caſſimer, womens ſtuff ſhoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion. ¶

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

I FIND that some notice has been taken in your paper of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Caldwell, near Elizabeth-Town, by the British soldiers. This is not the first nor a singular instance of their brutality; yet from several circumstances it is no wonder that it drew the attention of the public: She was an amiable woman—the wife of a clergyman—the mother of nine young children—and in her disposition one of the most meek and inoffensive persons in the country. The murder was committed not only without immediate provocation, but by a piece of deliberate and refined malice; it was projected and executed, to be revenged on the husband for espousing the cause of his country: I add, that the malice was pure as well as refined, for there was no policy in the measure at all. Had they carried his wife off a prisoner, and kept her in their hands, it might have been expected that this would prove a restraint upon his activity against them, but to put her to death was an act of unmixed malignity, for all the effect it could be supposed to have was, to kindle resentment in his breast. I hope however it will not be in one breast only that this resentment will be kindled, but that the whole country, holding in detestation this savage barbarity, will exert themselves with unremitted vigour to expel the murderers from our coast. Sometimes, as Montesquieu observes, a single instance of cruelty that is somewhat remarkable sets fire to the indignation of a people which had been long ripening, though silently, under repeated acts of oppression. Thus Lucretia's misfortune occasioned the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome; and the still more melancholy fate of Virginia, killed by her own father to save her from the lust of Appius one of the Decemvirs, occasioned the deposition of that whole body of tyrants. These were both ladies; and it would seem that, among a brave and free people, virtue and honour are kindled into a fiercer rage by an injury done to one of the weaker sex than to a man, be the circumstances in other respects ever so striking.

I am for my own part, Mr. Printer, a theoretical or speculative whig; that is to say, I embraced that cause more from principle than from passion; more from a deliberate judgment on the rights of mankind, and the future benefit to the public in general that must arise from independence, than from any oppression I had myself suffered before, or any good I expected to receive after the successful issue of the contest: Therefore I have been accustomed to make many general, political, and moral observations on the state and conduct of the quarrel from time to time. Among others, as soon as I clearly perceived that the public mind was on the side of liberty, that the great body of the people, as General Burgoyne expresses it, was *with the Congress in principle and in zeal*, I concluded that whatever vicissitudes there might be in the military operations, the final settlement must be in favour of America. The nature of things is on her side. All who have extensive views of the course of human affairs, and the causes of political revolutions, must be of that opinion. Accordingly, it is said that the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, observed very early to some of the great men in office, that if they did not suppress this rebellion the first year, they never would be able to effect it.

The final success of America then appeared to me to be certain, whatever measures her enemies had pursued; but by the peculiar order of Divine Providence, Lord North, or whoever had the supreme direction of affairs in England, in every step they took, contributed to ascertain, promote and accelerate the separation. We have now done talking and writing about the Acts of Parliament passed at the first appearance of American resistance, but posterity will wonder at them in two respects: 1. At the cruelty; and, 2. At the ill policy that appears in them.

1. They will wonder that a body of men representing a great nation should be found so unfeeling and barbarous, as to pass what the people here very justly called the murder act. This act ordained, even before the separation, that persons charged with *murdering* Americans, then their subjects, should not be tried in that country, but brought over to England; that is to say, as every body understood it, should not be punished but rewarded. Who did not perceive at one glance that a candid trial in such cases was not to be expected, and indeed that in most cases of the kind any trial at all was wholly impossible. Could this barbarity be exceeded? Yes: It was exceeded by that act which ordered Americans taken at sea to be turned before the mast, and obliged to kill their relations and friends. Some of the English writers have told us that they had a right to put us all to death, and therefore to inflict this punishment which was less than death; on which I shall only say, what hearts must these persons have who do not perceive that this was fifty times worse than any death they could inflict. Acts of cruelty in the field committed by single ruffians vanish in a manner entirely in the eye of reason, when compared with acts of a numerous assembly, which are intended to have a general and perpetual operation, which must be thrice gravely read before they are passed, and then deliberately assented to, i. e. approved and enforced by a *most gracious* sovereign. Well, is there any thing still worse than this, or more wonderful behind? Yes: That in the King's speeches from the throne, and in the preambles to the Acts of Parliament, you will find them extolling their own lenity, even when every act they passed filled this whole continent with resentment and horror. Posterity will wonder at all this, but circumstanced as we are, we have no reason to be surprized that mercenary soldiers should breathe the spirit of him who employs them, or execute the cruel purposes of the Parliament which pays them.

2. It will also be matter of wonder in future times, that they should imagine barbarity was the way either to reconcile or to subdue a numerous and brave people, inhabiting so extensive and so distant a country. Probably somebody will say with astonishment, If there were no politicians, were there also no philosophers in England at that time? Was there nobody that understood human nature? Was there nobody acquainted with the history of their own or other countries? Did persecution ever extinguish a religious sect? Or did cruelty ever establish a secure and permanent authority? Suffer me to put my countrymen in mind of what happened in the close of the year 1776. When General Washington's army melted away almost to nothing by the expiration of the times of the soldiers enlistments, the English army over-ran a great part of New-Jersey, and took up their posts in a line from Hudson's to Delaware river. From the suddenness of the irruption the people were confounded, and, as was natural enough, their own country being possessed by the enemy, there were not wanting many who thought the cause was hopeless. If in these circumstances the English had behaved with gentleness or with justice; if they had protected every person in his property, and made no enquiry what part any man had formerly acted, it seems probable to me that most of those who could not remove their property and effects, would have remained very quiet for that season. I am far from thinking that this would have gained their cause itself, yet would it have made their interest stronger by much in the country than ever it has been since. But, happily for the general good, they were vain enough to think that, as some of them expressed it, the whole affair would be over in two or three weeks, and therefore began to act as conquerors, giving us a fair earnest of what they would do if ever they should be really so. They oppressed the country in general by the most arbitrary orders and exactions, and treated every friend of liberty with insult, injustice and cruelty, as may be seen in the publication by Congress at that time from the most authentic testimonies. If any expostulated, some of the proud underlings, who traiterously assisted in plundering and peeling their neighbours, would say, Remember your former conduct,—whigs must expect to suffer,—you was out a tory-hunting but the other day.

What was the consequence? The body of the people, no longer able to bear to see their effects plundered by two or three marauding soldiers, sometimes by a single horseman, twenty miles from their quarters, betook themselves to arms; and the militia, with very little assistance from the continental army, drove them from all their other posts, and confined them to Brunswick and Amboy. This resolution was taken and began to be executed even before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and the battle of Princeton. These happy and glorious events providentially occurring, gave great spirit to the country, and brought the efforts of the voluntary insurgents under the direction of the Commander in Chief. But I must always attribute the extraordinary efforts of the New-Jersey militia ever since that time, which have been confessed and applauded by every state on the continent, in a great measure to the barbarity of the English while they possessed a great part of their country. I would not willingly derogate from the valour of my countrymen, which was spoken of with so much honour last war, but I am confident none of them will deny that a just indignation against false-hearted traitors and unfeeling ravagers added strength to their arm, and made their exertions at once more vigorous and more virtuous. What was the reason that when General Washington called for the militia in November 1776, to assist in stopping the enemy's inroad into the country, the time was thought too short, and nothing effectual was done? But when he called for assistance in the June following, to hinder them from penetrating the country a second time, within twenty-four hours after firing the beacons there assembled at Princeton alone upwards of 5000 men. We owed that to Gen. Howe's possessing Princeton twenty-six days in December, 1776; and many may remember it was usual to say in the spring, 1777, that where Congress had made one whig, Gen. Howe had made ten.

The mention of that gentleman's name leads me to introduce a fact which has always appeared to me the most complete and undeniable proof, and indeed superior to every other, of the vindictive and implacable spirit by which our enemies are actuated. We are assured, and I believe upon good evidence, that Gen. Howe is now in disgrace at the Court of Britain, and one of the charges against him is his too great *lenity* in his treatment of the Americans. Hear! O ye inhabitants of New-Jersey, will you not do justice even to an enemy, and vindicate him from so groundless an aspersion? Let your empty houses and plundered country tell the lenity of General Howe—let the prisons of New-York, and the vast numbers starved with hunger or suffocated with stench, tell the lenity of General Howe—let the ghastly spectres, who by a miracle escaped death in their hands, and passed through this country after their exchange, tell the lenity of General Howe. I speak of things universally known, and therefore shall not enlarge.——But what must be the hearts of that King and Ministry, who were not satisfied with the horrible carnage.

I intended to have concluded this letter by a cool and critical examination of an assertion of several of the writers in Rivington's and other New-York papers; for the King of Great-Britain has officers who can write as well as fight, perhaps better. The assertion I mean is, That humanity is the characteristick of the English nation. But having already taken up too much room in your paper, I defer it to another opportunity.

And am, Sir, &c.

ARISTIDES.

BOSTON, July 13.

We hear from all quarters of the State, that the minds of the people are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of acting with vigour against the common enemy at the present juncture: The new levies have gone on with great rapidity, and better men have not been raised during the war. Some have already joined the army, many are on their way to it, and the rest will soon follow: Those few towns who have discovered a languor upon this great occasion, it is expected will now employ double diligence, and soon compleat their quota: If not, *they deserve no portion in a land of liberty, no inheritance in the United States.*

Our accounts from other States are highly agreeable.—The importance of the opening campaign rouses us on all sides. A noble ardour has pervaded Pennsylvania, and particularly the capital, demonstrated by such exertions as the present circumstances of our country demand. And there is ground to believe, that the disadvantages our great cause has received by our past inattention and slumber will be repaired by our exertions at this important time.

Our last advices from Britain, and thro' a good channel, to the 14th of April, are, that the internal uneasiness and commotions in that kingdom, instead of abating, were daily increasing. That the questions relating to the public burdens, and the manner in which the vast sums levied upon the people had been expended, which were brought into the House of Commons by the Minority, and to the surprize of every body carried in that House, were by the influence of the Ministry negatived in the House of Lords. That after this the Minority in the Commons, when the House was full, went out one by one, intending by this solemn withdraw to intimate to the people, that it was in vain for them in the present situation of things to expect a parliamentary redress, and that they must look to their own affairs. That this step in the Minority had no small effect upon the minds of the people, and had given new vigour to the plan for the Committees of Correspondence and the county petitions, which were going on with such success as greatly to perplex and embarrass the Ministry; that they were obliged to borrow money for carrying on the military operations of the present year at no less a rate than twelve per cent. That Ireland, instead of being satisfied with the first concessions of the British Ministry, had been making from time to time new demands, backed by 40,000 men in arms, an irresistable argument in the present condition of Britain; that at last the ultimatum of Ireland clearly appears to be, to acknowledge the King of Britain as their sovereign, but at the same time to have their House of Lords and Commons as free and independent as those of Britain, and to be bound by no laws but such as shall be made by their own Parliament. This they insist upon, and in the present favourable juncture are able to establish. So that the glorious opposition of these States to British tyranny has already extended in its influence beyond our own territories, and afforded an happy opportunity of planting liberty in the oppressed kingdom of Ireland. The same advices assure us, that all the powers of Europe continue to favour and wish success to the cause of the American States, being aware that, should they ever be again united with Britain, she would bid fair to establish an irresistable despotism upon the ocean, and in all commercial matters; and that upon this account, and for their own security, instead of aiding Britain in the present war, they are determined never to allow these States to be again under her government; to which, should necessity require it, they would probably make an open and united opposition.

From Holland we learn, that the capture of the merchant ships and convoy of that nation, by a British man of war, had made a deep impression on the Dutch; that the conduct of their commander upon that occasion, after his return to Holland, had been approved of by the States General, excepting, that, instead of continuing in the form of a prisoner, he hoisted his flag again, at the invitation of the British Admiral: That the other neutral powers in Europe were alarmed at this capture, and the declaration of the Court of Britain consequent upon it, as well as the Dutch: That they were accordingly concerting measures to support the rights of their neutrality, which they appeared determined to defend at all hazards.

Advices from France, to the latter end of May, mention, that it was still uncertain whether the Count d'Estaing would command the combined fleet in the channel, or be placed at the head of the marine: That the French had received all their prisoners from England, and had returned an equal number; notwithstanding which, a great body of British prisoners still remained in France: That in the last war the exchange was wholly in British bottoms, but lately the French had insisted on carrying the British prisoners in their own ships. When these advices came away, there was no account received in France of any British fleet prepared to follow that from Brest bound to these coasts; and it was supposed in France, that the Spanish armament gone to the West-Indies, and designed to act in conjunction with a part of the French force there, was destined for Jamaica.

It is well known that it has been the design of the British Court to strain every nerve to distress the French in the present war, and oblige them to give up their treaty with these States. With this view they attacked early the settlements of France in the East-Indies, and have employed every effort to injure their commerce. They are still pursuing the same plan. This must afford a strong additional motive to every good citizen of the United States, to make the utmost exertions for an honourable and successful co-operation with our generous Allies at the present important crisis.

Yesterday and the day before three persons were apprehended, and committed to goal, for passing counterfeit Continental 50 dollar bills, of September 26, 1778; a large number of which were found upon them.

July 17. By an officer from Albany, we are informed that a few hours before he left that place an express had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a considerable body of the enemy, supposed to be 7 or 800, chiefly savages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brandt, had been discovered near the old Oneida castle, about 20 miles from Fort Schuyler, and that it was supposed their intentions were to destroy that castle, and then, avoiding Fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk River, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceless, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it seems Sir John Johnson, in his late notable expedition, by reason of the haste he was in to carry off his own plate, had not sufficient time to effect.

On the 8th inst. arrived at Falmouth a prize ship, with 900 hogsheads of salt, captured by Capt. Page, in a small schooner belonging to Salem, which schooner, it is said, has taken two other ships laden with the same cargoe.

The Master of a prize arrived at an Eastern port advises, that the beginning of last week he spoke with Capt. Williams, in the Protector, who acquainted him that he had had a severe engagement with a British frigate, and both vessels being much damaged, it was a drawn battle; and that some time after Capt. Williams had repaired his damage, he fell in with a store ship, of about 900 tons and 150 men, when, after an obstinate engagement of four glasses, the ship went to the bottom. Captain Williams saved about 40 of her hands, and is hourly looked for to arrive in this port. We have not heard of the force of the store ship, nor where bound. She was an old Indiaman cut down.

Extract of a letter from a principal Officer at Newport to his friend in this town, dated July 13.

"I wish you were here---you would be delighted---the harbour affords a most pleasing appearance; seven French ships of the line (the first division) from 80 to 64 guns, a hospital ship of 64 guns, mounted with 40, and a number of transports. You know I was always exceedingly fond of our allies; but I assure you I never was more pleased than at present, with the officers of the fleet and army. The last evening the town was illuminated, and joy displayed in every countenance friendly to our great and good cause. The General and Commodore are most amiable in their appearance and behaviour, and at once display the officer and the gentleman. Indeed, it seems this character is applicable to the whole of the officers,

from the higheſt to the loweſt. There are many officers of the beſt families in France in this army. They have left their country, eaſe, affluence and friends, to ſupport our cauſe; every attention is due to them, I am determined they ſhall have mine, and with great pleaſure."

The French army, we hear, have encamped on the ſouth ſide of Rhode-Iſland, and are as fine a body of troops as ever were collected together. Notwithſtanding their tedious paſſage of above ten weeks, we are well aſſured there are not 300 unfit for immediate duty.

From the BOSTON JOURNAL *of July 13.*

To the INHABITANTS *of the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

HOW long, my friends, ſhall we remain deaf to the calls of ſuff-ring virtue, and our bleeding Country? How long ſhall WASHINGTON, in vain demand our aid, and *ſelf* engroſs our whole attention? Behold the HERO left a moſt alone to ſtruggle with our common foe! Behold *New-Jerſey* and *New-York*, harraſſed by conſtant fatigues, yet ſtill *vigorouſly maintaining the conflict*, and by their ſpirited exertions preventing inroads upon us! Think how much they have ſuffered in the common cauſe! View their farms laid deſolate;—their property plundered;—their virgins raviſhed;—and their matrons murdered!—Behold their towns reduced to heaps of rubbiſh, *and the Temples of our* GOD *deſtroyed!* See the flames of *Springfield* even now aſcending, as if to imprecate vengeance upon *barbarous Britons!* And can we calmly behold the *horrid ſcene!*—Can we patiently hear the groans of thoſe who have nobly ſacrificed themſelves for their Country;—and, without emotion, *ſee them weltering in their blood!* Can we baſely forſake the men who generouſly aſſiſted us, and whoſe munificence ſupported our poor!—Forbid it gratitude!—Forbid it Heaven!——Let us no longer be inattentive to the voice of patriotiſm, and unfeeling for the diſtreſſes of our Fellow Citizens.—We are loudly called *TO ARMS. Pennſylvania* has ſet us a *laudable example*, and is ſtriving to wreſt the palm of honour from us:—*Connecticut* is all in motion;—and *France* and *Spain* afford us powerful aid.—Our cauſe is juſt, and Heaven will ſmile upon our efforts.—Animated by theſe conſiderations, let us vie with the foremoſt in vigorous exertions.—Let us meet the foe with the ſpirit of AMERICANS, and drive them from the Continent in this Campaign. It may be done, and then—PEACE, LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE will be ours.

CATO.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Captain Saunders, in a brig from St. Euſtatia, bound to this port, and Capt. Cooper, in a brig belonging to Virginia, were both driven aſhore by the enemy a few days ago, to the ſouthward of Cape-Henry, where it is feared the veſſels and cargoes will be loſt.

A few days ago the enemy's picaroon privateers took a boat or two within the mouth of Patuxent, killed a Negroe on the ſhore, and did other miſchief.

On Saturday laſt the ſchooner -------, Capt. Handy, arrived here in 15 days from St. Euſtatia. A few days before he left that iſland the combined fleet, with a large body of land forces on board, left Martinico, on a ſecret expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 2.*

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Bergen county, July 26.*

"HAVING received information that there were conſiderable numbers of cattle and horſes in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reaſon to ſuſpect that they meant ſhortly to draw all ſupplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brigadier General Wayne, on the 20th, with the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moyland's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it alſo in contemplation to attempt, at the ſame time, the deſtruction of a Block-houſe erected at Bull's-Ferry, which ſerved the purpoſes of covering the enemy's wood-cutters, and giving ſecurity to a body of Refugees, by whom it was garriſoned, and who committed depredations upon the well affected inhabitants for many miles round.

"General Wayne having diſpoſed of his troops in ſuch a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen ſhore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York-Iſland to intercept his retreat, and having ſent down the cavalry to execute the buſineſs of driving off the ſtock, proceeded with the firſt, ſecond and tenth regiments, and the artillery, to the Block-houſe, which he found ſurrounded by an abbatis and ſtockade. He for ſome time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was conſtructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a conſtant fire from the loop holes of the houſe, and ſeeing no chance of making a breach with cannon—thoſe of the firſt and ſecond regiments, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the officers to reſtrain them, ruſhed through the abattis to the foot of the ſtockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cauſe of the loſs we ſuſtained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commiſſioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commiſſioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the firſt, and Lieutenant Dehart of the ſecond, the laſt ſince dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promiſed fair to be ſerviceable to his country.

"The dragoons in the mean time drove off the ſtock which were found in the Neck; the ſloops and wood boats in the dock near the Block-houſe were burnt, and the few people on board them made priſoners.

"I have been thus particular, leſt the account of this affair ſhould have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the caſe upon ſuch occaſions. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir,

"*Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,*

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq;

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Camp, to his Friend in this City, dated July 22, 1780.

"I have juſt returned from an expedition to Bergen-Neck, where the Pennſylvania diviſion have been, under the command of General Wayne; the inducements for which were various, amongſt them the following: 1ſt. To drive off the cattle and ſtock between the Liberty-pole and Bergen-town, which daily ſupplied the market, &c. of New-York;—2dly, To draw a body of the enemy acroſs from York-Iſland, and attack them in the narrow defiles, which they would be obliged to paſs through, in order to ſupport a block-houſe they had erected on the ſummit of a rock, juſt above Bull's Ferry;—And, 3dly, the deſtruction of that poſt, garriſoned by Refugees and Negroes, who diſtreſs the country much.

"On the 20th we took up our line of march, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and before twelve that night we reached the new bridge, from whence the 6th and 7th regiments were detached to the landing near Fort-Lee, to oppoſe the debarking of ſuch troops as might attempt to croſs from Fort-Waſhington; whilſt Gen. Wayne, with the 1ſt, commanded by Lieut. Col. Robinſon, the 2d and 10th regiments, took the ſtrait road to the block-houſe, and Gen. Irwine kept the mountain on the river ſide.

"General Wayne, with the three regiments, arrived at the block-houſe about nine o'clock. The artillery were immediately puſhed within 60 yards of it, the 1ſt regiment took poſt on the eaſt ſide, the 10th on the weſt, and the 2d covered the pieces, which were drawn up on the north; the ſouth was a perpendicular rock to the river, fronting New-York. The artillery kept playing on the houſe for an hour and a half inceſſantly, during which time they unroofed it, and very much damaged ſuch parts as were vulnerable to our weight of metal; but a few minutes experience proved to us, that ſix pounders were by no means heavy enough to effect a breach, without which all hopes of gaining it were at an end, as a ſtorm would, in all probability, have ſacrificed more brave men, than any benefits which could ariſe from our gaining poſſeſſion of all the Refugee and Tory raſcals on the continent.

"Seeing the Britiſh troops marching from Valentine's Hill to Kingſbridge, thoſe at Fort-Waſhington embarking, and their fleet coming up from New-York, a council of war was held, at which it was determined to leave the third and ſmalleſt object, to revenge ourſelves by putting the ſecond into execution (the firſt having taken effect during the cannonade, thro' Moyland's horſe and a ſmall party of infantry) but, to our great chagrin and mortification, they would not give us an opportunity, as they ſteered towards the fleet coming up, and entirely paſſed the poſts where General Irwine with his brigade were anxious and ready to begin their operations on their landing.

"Never in the courſe of the war have I ſeen ſuch bravery as was exhibited by all ranks of officers and men; they were frequently up at the abbattis, ſometimes within them, and, inſtead of urging them on, the field officers were often obliged to expoſe themſelves very much to reſtrain their impetuoſity.

"I cannot conclude without obſerving, that I never ſaw General Wayne to half the advantage he appeared in this affair. Finding it was the unanimous opinion of Gen. Irwine and the Field Officers, that, by delaying time there, we might loſe a great object, no officer could act with more deciſion than he did. He drew the artillery and troops off with a ſlow and regular motion, and our force before the houſe at laſt conſiſted of but one platoon of the 2d regiment, with which he, Hamilton, Fiſhbourne, and Colonel Stewart remained, anxious they might even then come out, that we might put in execution the General's determination, of puſhing with them into the works, and keeping them employed until the 10th, which was juſt formed in the rear, could get up. The 1ſt behaved gallantly, and have ſuffered moſt.

"Thus, my dear friend, have I given you a true and exact account of the expedition. Many probably will blame us; but none dare be hardy enough to tell us we behaved ill."

Camp, July 25, 1780.

"This morning, at four o'clock, died of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the Block-houſe near Bull's-Ferry, on the 21ſt inſt. Lieutenant JACOB MORRIS DEHART, of the 2d Pennſylvania regt. aged nineteen years.

"The emulation and fire neceſſary to warm a ſoldier's breaſt, ſoon kindled in this young, but manly officer; having entered into the ſervice of his country at ſixteen; from which time his ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.

"At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourſe of officers from the different lines of the army."

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"The Iſle of France (a tranſport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Bourbonnois, and 50,000 weight of powder, was ſeparated from the French ſquadron in the latitude of Martha's Vineyard. She has ſince arrived in good order at Boſton."

Extracts of letters from a Gentleman at the Hague, April 13.

"Since the Memorial preſented to their High Mightineſſes by the Plenipotentiary of Ruſſia, the Provincial States of Holland have been deliberating on the invitation of the Empreſs, and I am ſure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the reſolutions of this Province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the Empreſs, and to the general wiſhes of all good men."

April 25.

"Theſe diſpatches having been detained a fortnight longer than was intended, I open them for the ſake of adding the important intelligence of this Province having unanimouſly adopted the propoſals of Ruſſia, and that there is no doubt but all the other Provinces will adopt this reſolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refuſing the ſuccours claimed by Great-Britain,"

Laſt Saturday arrived here, in 9 days, from St. Euſtatia, the Brig American, Capt. Barry, and the Brig Neptune, Capt. Darby.

The New-York Gazette of the 24th ult. mentions three brigs, eight ſchooners and a ſloop, being carried in there, ſaid to be part of a fleet from Cheſapeak, bound to Old France and the Weſt-Indies, moſtly tobacco loaded.------ Alſo that a large French Eaſt-Indiaman, called the Le Farjes, Monſieur Meigney commander, of 34 guns and 150 men, from the iſland of Mauritius, was carried in there laſt Friday ſe'nnight, being taken by Admiral Greaves, on his paſſage from England to that place.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.*

WHEREAS a generous Subſcription hath been entered into by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpoſe of raiſing recruits to fill the Pennſylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a Bounty of Three Half Johanneſſes, a compleat Suit of Cloaths, and Two Hundred Acres of Land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age (except deſerters, priſoners of war of every kind, or ſeamen) who will voluntary enliſt to ſerve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well diſpoſed perſons, are hereby requeſted to uſe their utmoſt influence in their ſeveral diſtricts, to encourage and promote the deſign aforeſaid, and ſhall for their trouble in ſo doing, receive Two Hundred Dollars for every recruit that ſhall paſs muſter, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the Barracks, in this city, who will alſo pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deſerters from the Pennſylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any perſons therefore who will apprehend ſuch deſerters, ſhall, upon delivering them at the Barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Johannes, or the exchange, at ſixty, in Continental money, together with all reaſonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a LOT of the ſame width, oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

A ſmall Bank Lot and Houſe, on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North-Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

Auguſt 1, 1780.

GOOD PASTURE for Horſes and Horned Cattle, on the State-Iſland, formerly called Province-Iſland. Enquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, or

JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Iſland.

July 26, 1780. ¶

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

On SATURDAY, the 5th of Auguſt, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, at Twelve o'Clock,

THE SHIP

BACHELOR,

WITH all her Appurtenances, Guns, Powder and Proviſions, as ſhe came from Sea. Inventory and the Terms of Sale to be ſeen at Mr. William Brown's Vendue-Store, previous to the Sale.

N. B. The Bachelor lies at Few's Wharf, below South-ſtreet. Philad. July 25.

Abington, July 31, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of William Watkins, late of Abington townſhip, deceaſed (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became adminiſtratrix) and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, book or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt, or are indebted to the late partnerſhip of ſaid Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earneſtly requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of Elijah Tomlinſon, in Jenkintown, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of Auguſt next, in order that the ſaid accounts may be properly ſettled and adjuſted. And all perſons that are indebted, or have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are alſo requeſted to attend at the times and place aforeſaid, in order to ſettle all the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, as it is now diſſolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fiſher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for ſome to call and ſettle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforeſaid, for the ſettlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Two MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle on the off ſide, and has a remarkable ſtrait rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mares, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for ſecuring the thief, if ſtolen, paid, on conviction, by ¶ JOHN WATT.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, and has a ſore back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

WAS taken up on the 22d of June laſt, a Bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, *Coach-maker*,
FROM GERMANTOWN,

HAS erected a large and commodious SHOP in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all kinds of CARRIAGES, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their orders from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

He has for SALE, a neat ſecond-hand SULKEY, and ſeveral other Carriages.

WANTED, JOURNEYMEN COACH MAKERS, ſuch as Body and Carriage-makers; and a good Wheeler will meet with encouragement. ‖

July 25, 1780.

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, July 20.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking any Aſſignment on a NOTE from GEORGE SNELING againſt me, bearing date, June the 22d, 1780, for the ſum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; as the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment, without compelled by law.

* JOSEPH HART.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending the perſon or perſons, who, on the night of the 24th of June laſt, broke into the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the iſland of Tinicum, and ſtole the following ARTICLES, viz. Three table-cloths, two huckaback and one plain, five coarſe ſhirts, pretty much worn, three pair of coarſe trowſers, much worn, two ſhifts, one almoſt new, the other a good deal worn, one old check apron, one white linen ditto, one flowered muſlin ditto, marked FW, one holland ditto, one pair womens half ſleeves, two pair linnen mittens, two fine womens handkerchiefs, one linen under-petticoat, one blue and white ſtriped linen ſhort gown, one pair corded dimity breeches, one half-worn ſheet, marked MT No 13, one child's double ſhort gown and petticoat, two breadths belonging to a ſuit of ſtamped home-made cotton and linen curtains, ſtamped with large blue ſtripes and flowers, and bordered with black check ſtripes. They alſo took from ſome of Major Lee's Light Dragoons, quartered in the houſe, one pair cloth and one pair linen breeches, two horſemens red cloaks, one pair ſhoe and knee buckles, and a ſtock buckle, all ſilver, one black ſilk ſtock, one pair ſhoes, one fuſtian jacket, and a pair of leather gloves The above reward will be given for ſecuring the goods, ſo that the owners may get them again, and the thieves ſecured in any goal where they may be proſecuted to conviction, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods only, or in proportion for any part, paid by

July 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, July 20, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 8th inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Ship, on the Lancaſter road, A Bay GELDING, 5 years old, about 14½ hands high, low in fleſh, thin made, ſteep rump, low neck, and a light ſwitch tail, one white hind foot, paces and racks, good courage, carries head and tail well, branded on the near ſhoulder P P. and ſhod before when taken away. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, paid by

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, A Servant LAD, named JACOB LUTZ; he is a well ſet ſtout fellow, about 16 years of age, ſquints, and has a ſore on his right foot. His father lives in Berks county, at the Blue Mountains, near Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Sickes. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 18th inſtant, A ſmall SORREL HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded A on the near ſhoulder and buttock, ſuppoſed to be about three or four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21, 1780. ¶ DAVID ZELL.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

PICKED up off Stamper's wharf (the owner being poſitive to the ſpot) A common ſize SILVER WATCH, China face, ſteel chain and key, a cornelian ſtone ſeal, with the impreſſion of a man's head, ſet in ſilver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Waſhington in the bottom of the outſide caſe. As 'tis likely it will be offered for ſale, it is hoped that watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will ſtop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printers hereof, and no queſtions aſked. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, the 13th inſtant, A dark brown MARE, with a lock and clog on her foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM BROOKE.

RAN AWAY from the Conſtable of Horſham townſhip this day, A certain JAMES BRADFIELD, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black ſtrait hair, and is of a dark complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Bradfield, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall receive a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 20, 1780. ‖ JOHN BARNS, Conſtable.

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

Eaſton, June 22, 1780.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the third day of April, 1779, intituled, "An Act to raiſe Supplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine," the following tracts of land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the county of Northampton: We the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the day of appeal will be on the 24th of July next; and unleſs the tax is paid on or before the 20th of September next, the ſaid lands or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands the 22d of June, 1780, HENRY BARNET, HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS FOX, Commiſſioners.

	Acres of Land.	Rate. £	Tax. £	s.	d.
In MOUNT-BETHEL Townſhip.					
Henry Burts	50	100	3	6	8
Benjamin Carty,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander Brown,	360	980	32	13	4
Robert Dunn,	200	400	13	6	8
David Owen,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander M'Ilroy,	277	260	8	13	4
William Jones,	68	60	2	0	0
William Williams,	27	40	1	6	8
John Lukens	200	600	20	0	0
John Lowry and Comp.	80	120	4	0	0
Jacob Frauenfelder,	25	15	0	10	0
Amos Strettell,	490	2400	80	0	0
------- Bratfield,	100	100	3	6	8
In WHITEHALL Townſhip.					
John Lardner,	700	4200	140	0	0
Samuel Morris,	600	5480	180	0	0
In SALISBURY Townſhip.					
Iſaac Greenleafe,	200	1400	46	13	4
In PENN Townſhip,					
Jacob Freybelbeeſe,	150	220	7	6	8
Jacob Mawns,	200	250	8	6	8
Philip Moſer,	100	175	5	16	8
Burghart Moſer,	150	200	6	13	4
Ditto,	100	125	4	3	4
Martin Swap,	150	100	3	6	8
Peter Shull,	70	85	2	16	8
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Peter Kyſer,	200	350	11	13	4
Thomas Parvine,	200	300	10	0	0
Valentine Probet,	150	200	6	13	4
Henry Reſelderfer,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Kenig,	200	200	6	13	4
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	150	100	3	6	8
Andrew Ohl,	100	125	4	3	4
John Liſer,	150	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	50	70	2	6	8
Ditto,	100	100	3	6	8
John Delong,	280	330	11	0	0
Joſeph Gerber,	100	100	3	6	8
William Green,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Barrel,	100	100	3	6	8
John Myer,	50	95	3	3	4
Bernhart Fulleweiler,	150	100	3	6	8
Thomas Brumfield,	300	300	10	0	0
William Logan,	400	700	23	6	8
Michael Ohl,	150	150	5	0	0
In TOWAMENSING Townſhip.					
John Bolliet,	320	670	22	6	8
William Kern,	60	70	2	6	8
Chriſtian Hoffman,	300	450	15	0	0
Abraham Smith,	300	450	15	0	0
John Bare,	100	150	5	0	0
Ulrich Shoewalter,	100	150	5	0	0
John Shymer,	100	150	5	0	0
Magdalena Deeder,	150	220	7	6	8
Mark Thompſon, one third of a ſaw-mill, and	5	110	3	13	4
Hugh Hughes, one third of do. &	5	110	3	13	4
Moſes Fravel,	250	310	10	6	8
Godfrey Greenſweig,	300	450	15	0	0
In ALLEN Townſhip.					
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4000	133	6	8
In BETHLEHEM Townſhip.					
Thomas Graham,	181	1630	54	6	8
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4500	150	0	0
William Bingham,	500	4500	150	0	0
Charles Stedman,	100	800	26	13	4
In FORKS Townſhip.					
Thomas Potts,	50	400	13	6	8
In PLAINFIELD Townſhip.					
John Hutchiſon,	70	150	5	0	0
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	900	30	0	0
Joſeph Fox,	60	150	5	0	0
John Young,	50	60	2	0	0
Andrew Kline,	30	50	1	13	4
Jacob Biddle,	100	150	5	0	0
John George Buhn,	300	900	30	0	0
Frederick Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
Chriſtian Fry,	40	60	2	0	0
John Okely,	200	500	16	13	4
Jacob Leſh,	50	90	3	0	0
Godlieb Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
James Kelly,	50	120	4	0	0
In CHESNUTHILL Townſhip.					
David Kennedy,	90	100	3	6	8
Peter Dehaven,	90	100	3	6	8
Joſeph Biddle,	600	1000	33	6	8
Joſeph Rowlings,	250	300	10	0	0
Samuel Rowlings,	200	240	8	0	0
William Paul,	100	150	5	0	0
Thomas James,	235	360	12	0	0
Edward Shymer,	136	280	9	6	8
Thomas Craig,	360	360	12	0	0
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	200	6	13	4
Matthias Buſh,	150	220	7	6	8
In HAMILTON Townſhip.					
James Eſton,	400	500	16	13	4
In LOWER SMITHFIELD Townſhip.					
Lewis Gordon,	200	150	5	0	0
William Logan,	300	225	7	10	0
John Okely,	170	127	4	4	8
Mifflin and Irwin,	180	242	8	1	4
Charles Moore,	150	112	3	14	8
Abraham Van Campen,	100	75	2	10	0
John Seely,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan & Joſeph Morris,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	280	220	7	6	8
Paul Kerper,	300	337	11	4	8
Samuel Powel & Joſeph Morris,	1500	1110	37	0	0
Benijah Munday,	50	56	1	16	4
James Hays,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	300	210	7	0	0
Daniel Broadhead,	100	225	7	10	0

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night between the 9th and 10th of July inſtant, A certain perſon, who had engaged as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the 8th Company of the 4th Battalion of the county of Bucks, by the name of HUGH M'DONALD, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pock-marked, black hair, a ſturdy well built fellow; he will be likely to make a pretty genteel appearance, as he has received a large bounty, and robbed Edward Broker and Alexander Hill, both volunteers, of near 3000 dollars. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed M'Donald, and ſecures him in any place of cloſe confinement, ſo that the ſubſcriber may bring him to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward. JAMES LEDDIN.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him away. *

STRAYED away in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the paſture of John Springer, in Doman's townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſtnut MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, has no brand mark, and paces. Alſo a brown HORSE, 4 years old, paces, is about 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on the noſe, no brand mark, has the ring-bone on his hind feet, and both creatures are pretty much marked with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them to MICHAEL ZIEGLER, in Skippack, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for both, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

July 12, 1780. JOHN BUCKWALTER.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, living in Flower town, near Whitemarſh, Philadelphia county, the 20th day of May laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, cat hammed, age unknown, and a two year old heifer, then in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Gilbert, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PEACOCK MAJOR.

N. B. The ſaid Gilbert was ſeen the 14th day of May with a likely grey horſe, well ſhod, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, and perhaps exchanged for the above deſcribed mare and heifer. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the commons of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt, a black MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with a three barred ſtirrup iron, a wen on her right thigh, and a ſaddle mark about the breadth of a dollar, had ſore eyes when miſſed. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, at the Bettering-houſe, Philadelphia.

¶ JACOB PARKER, A. C. G. H.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſter, on Thurſday night, the 6th of July, A ſmall Black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, marked IA on the nigh ſhoulder, his near hind leg broke above the paſtern; the ſkin is off under the hind part of the ſaddle about the breadth of a copper, marked on the off ſhoulder G:R not very plain, in the inſide of his nigh thigh is a muſket ball Whoever takes up ſaid horſe five miles from Cheſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or for horſe and thief 300 Dollars, if brought to juſtice, paid by me, ‖ JOHN M'CANN.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collector of Paſſyunk townſhip, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a five acre piece of marſh meadow, the property of Edward Chick and others; NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid Edward Chick, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due thereon, within the ſpace of ninety-five days from the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of April, 1779.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
PRESLEY BLACKISTON, } Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious dwelling in the borough of Cheſter, formerly occupied by Mr. David Cowpland (now the ſign of the Croſs Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern buſineſs as uſual, for the reception and entertainment of ſuch gentlemen travellers as may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, having furniſhed himſelf with a choice ſtock of liquors and aſſiduous attendants; he alſo flatters himſelf with the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may rely on receiving every poſſible attention, from their moſt obedient humble ſervant

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

WATCH-GLASSES, Main-Springs, Fuſee Chains and Hands, by the quantity, to be Sold by JOHN WOOD, Watch-Maker, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK, with care and diſpatch. ¶

Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter county, July 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath abſented herſelf from his houſe, and refuſes to return and live with him; and as he is apprehenſive ſhe may run him in debt, he therefore hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her upon his account, as he is determined to pay no debts which ſhe may contract with any perſon or perſons whatever after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN LONG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST. 1780. THE NUMB. 2617.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1780.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

From LLOYDs EVENING POST.
LONDON, May 17.

The following Letter and Address were received on Thursday last, and on Friday the Address was presented by the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GERMAINE, *Secretary to the American Department, and most graciously received by his Majesty.*

New-York, December 22, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

As President of the Board of Loyal Refugees from the several revolted Colonies of America, New-York excepted, now within the British lines, I am directed to request the favour of you, in their behalf, to solicit of my Lord George Germaine, the honour of his Lordship's patronage and care of the inclosed Address to our most gracious Sovereign, and that his Lordship will be so good as to pass it properly to the Throne.

Highly sensible of the firm and spirited support that his Lordship, as Minister for the American Department, has been pleased to give to every proposition for the relief and protection of his Majesty's colonial suffering subjects, the Board beg you will express to his Lordship their warm acknowledgments for his attention to their interests; and that his Lordship's very generous and truly patriotic conduct will be ever remembered, felt by them with the most grateful sensibility.

The Board also direct me to say, for his Lordship's information, that, notwithstanding the ignorant or wilful misrepresentations to the contrary, from their own particular knowledge of the real state of the country, the spirit of loyalty and attachment to the British constitution still remains firm and unabated among many thousands within the rebels power.

In duty to his Majesty—from a regard to Government, and that the national Councils may not be longer misled, the Board direct me further to add, that could the natural force of all, or indeed any of his Majesty's Colonies, be properly collected to one point, in a way most agreeable to the people, or of those among them having influence and possessing their good opinion, could they be substantially supported by his Majesty's troops while embodying under their own leaders; were their confidence to be raised by certain assurances of protection, were a sacred regard paid to the persons and property of the loyal subject (heretofore too little attended to, and in many instances shamefully violated) and civil government established upon constitutional principles, the moment any favourable opportunity opened for that purpose, they are bold to affirm, that, in the Colonies without exception, there might be found a number of loyal active subjects, who by disarming the disaffected, intimidating the wavering, and driving out the violent, would be more than sufficient to suppress the wanton and languishing rebellion; and in a little time restore the whole Continent of America to the former mild and just authority of his Majesty and the Parent State.

The Board are happy also to express as their sincere opinion, that from the present internal calamities existing among the rebels, as well as those impending and inevitable from the utter ruin of their currency, the alarming apprehensions of scarcity, and many other very important distresses incident to their present situation, there is the happiest prospect, if wisely improved, of suddenly dissolving the rebellious union. They therefore trust, and hope, that neither the exertions of Government, nor those of its faithful servants, will be slackened, or wanting to complete so desirable an event. But that, on the contrary, every fair opportunity may be afforded to his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, as well those now suffering within the British lines, as those without, of testifying their undiminished respect and zeal for the person and service of their beloved Sovereign, their wishes for a reunion with the Parent State, and the sacred regard and veneration they entertain for the constitution and authority of Great-Britain, which it is their utmost ambition to express by their actions.

These, Gentlemen, are sentiments, that, as founded in truth, the board wish to have conveyed to My Lord George Germaine, if, in your opinion, the freedom with which they are spoken may not be deemed disrespectful. Should this be apprehended, they then wish them not to be intruded. The Board, therefore, with the highest regard for your characters and judgment, submit the whole to your discretion, relying however upon your politeness, and obliging attention to execute the substantial part of their wishes, in handing forward the Address to the King, as directed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

DAN. COXE, President.

To Sir WILLIAM PEPPERIL, Bart.
and JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq;

To the KING's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble Address of the Loyal Refugees from your Majesty's revolted Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, now within the British lines at New-York.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"YOUR faithful and dutiful American Subjects, who, to avoid the resentment and persecution of the Rebels, have been compelled to take refuge under the protection of your Majesty's troops, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty, with the strongest assurances of their inviolate attachment to your most sacred Person and Government.

"The happiness we have ever enjoyed under the mild and parental authority of your Majesty, and the prosperity derived from our Constitutional dependence upon the Government of Great-Britain, have fixed in our minds, in the most indelible characters, the warmest principles of gratitude and affection, and excited in us a just resentment at those men, who under false but specious pretences, have had the art to delude so many of their fellow-subjects, and who, to effect their own wicked and ambitious purposes, have not scrupled to overwhelm this once happy and flourishing country with misery and ruin.

"Convinced that our interest, as well as our duty, requires our utmost exertions to procure a restoration of your Majesty's Government throughout America, we shall press to give every assistance in our power to accomplish that most desirable event. And although the very great efforts of your Majesty and the Parliament, which, with due gratitude, we acknowledge, have not hitherto had the success that in human probability was to have been expected, yet we trust that the period is fast approaching when the infatuation will cease, and the deluded people of this Continent will, with joy, recognize your Majesty's just authority, and sue for reconcilement with the Parent State.

"It is with the utmost surprize, and the deepest concern, that we find some persons have so far mistaken the characters of your American Subjects, at to conceive that the people in general are disaffected to your Majesty's Government; and, therefore, think ourselves indispensably called upon to assure your Majesty, that very many of your faithful Subjects in America, rather than violate their duty, have abandoned their estates, and cheerfully submitted to all the miseries of penury and exile; that others, for being actively instrumental in supporting your Majesty's Government, after long confinement in dungeons and in chains, have suffered death by the hands of the Executioner; and although the dread of the sanguinary laws which have been enacted, and are daily multiplied, by the tyrannical American rulers, procures, in many instances, a reluctant acquiescence under their usurped authority, yet we can with truth assure your Majesty, that whatever proper measures can be adopted, to call forth the strength of your loyal American subjects, "they will contribute an aid which will give so decisive a superiority to the British cause, as will speedily restore your Majesty's Government, with peace and liberty to this distracted country."

"We most fervently pray that your Majesty, enjoying every possible felicity in this life, may long reign in the hearts and affections of all your subjects, and that every part of your extended Empire may never cease to be governed by your posterity."

Signed by order and appointment of the Board chosen to represent the American Refugees.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1779.

Abington, July 31, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any demands against the estate of William Watkins, late of Abington township, deceased (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became administratrix) and all those that are indebted to said estate, by bond, book or otherwise; and likewise all those who have any demands against, or are indebted to the late partnership of said Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earnestly requested to meet the subscribers at the house of Elijah Tomlinson, in Jenkintown, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of August next, in order that the said accounts may be properly settled and adjusted. And all persons that are indebted, or have any demands against the late partnership of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are also requested to attend at the times and place aforesaid, in order to settle all the accounts of said partnership, as it is now dissolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fisher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for some to call and settle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforesaid, for the settlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS. ¶

WAS taken up on the 22d of June last, a Bay HORSE, with a star on his forehead, and a snip, several saddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost said horse, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert township, Lancaster county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

GOOD PASTURE for Horses and Horned Cattle, on the State-Island, formerly called Province-Island. Enquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horse, in Market-street, or
JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Island.
July 26, 1780. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-street, with or without a LOT of the same width, opposite to it, on the south side of Minor-street, 86 feet deep; to be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser.

A small Bank Lot and House, on Front and Water-streets, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

A Plantation in North-Wales township, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable stream of water.

Two thousand acres of Land, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, on Pequess-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶
August 1, 1780.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Use; VINEGAR by the Cask, and DRAFT BEER as usual, TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM PUSEY,
IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
Who gives the highest Price for empty BOTTLES. §6w.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle County, Two MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white spot under the saddle on the off side, and has a remarkable strait rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and secures said mares, so as the owner may get them again, shall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for securing the thief, if stolen, paid, on conviction, by ¶
JOHN WATT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, shod before, and has a sore back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT able bodied HORSE, 5 years old last May, suitable for riding or draught; he is not sold for any fault, but for want of employ, as the subscriber has lately removed to Philadelphia. The horse may be seen on Sellers's farm, in Upper Darby, Chester county, and the terms known, by applying at the said place, or to the subscriber, in Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. ¶
DAVID SELLERS.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Esquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of last month, the *Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill,* and *Fulling-Mill,* late the property of Colonel *Isaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reason to suspect the said mills were maliciously set on fire by some abandoned persons:—For the discovery of, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of such an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promise a PARDON to any person concerned in burning or setting fire to the said mills (provided he or she be not the principal) who shall first make discovery to a Magistrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person (the principal concerned excepted) that shall first discover to a Magistrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or setting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of last month, so that he, she or they be prosecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build said Mills.
July 8, 1780. † I. P.

MADRID, April 23.

ADMIRAL Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations from our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, but all sensible persons are persuaded the Court has good reasons for it.

Hague, April 9. It is said that the cities of Dantzick, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, &c. will adopt, as well as the greatest part of the northern powers, the plan of neutrality, and that if England persists in stopping and visiting neutral ships, Denmark is resolved not to suffer English vessels to enter the Sound.

Amsterdam, May 9. We have accounts from Stockholm, that the Danish Charge d' Affaires has given notice to the Ministry, that his Court had not only agreed to the proposal of the Empress of Russia, to join the rest of the neutral powers in an armed neutrality by sea, but that Minister, at the same time, in the name of his master, invited his Swedish Majesty to agree to the same. These letters add, that the Court of Sweden had not yet given any final answer to the abovementioned proposal, but that it was pretty certain that that Court was determined to protect their flag and the trade of their subjects.

Hague, May 11. We have accounts from London, that Count Welderen had a conference with Lord Stormont on the 4th of this month, when he delivered him a memorial, conformable to the resolutions of their High Mightinesses of the 25th of last month. After Lord Stormont had read this memorial he said, he should deliver it to the King his master, and wait his orders, but that he could declare, that his Majesty not only approved of what Commodore Fielding had done, but also of the manner in which he did it. In England it was thought that Commodore Fielding had behaved entirely agreeable to treaty, and that Count Byland had gone beyond it. Such an answer gave rise to a warm altercation between Count Welderen and Lord Stormont, in which each defended his own country; and in answer to that part where their High Mightinesses require that all the ships detained should be released without any further proceedings, Lord Stormont said, the King was not impowered to make any alteration in the sentence of the Court of Admiralty, but that the way of appeal was open to those concerned. In consequence of all this the two Ministers separated, as one may easily imagine, not very well pleased.

LONDON.

May 11. A letter from Paris says, the troops designed for the field are in motion, in number upwards of 100,000 with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number designed for the grand expedition will consist of about 60,000. Monf. Monbelais commands the whole at present, but M. D'Estaing will assume the command after embarkation.

On Saturday all his Majesty's ships at Spithead made the usual signals of mourning, on account of the death of Sir Charles Hardy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in public character at Paris, dated May 3, 1780.

"The English stocks have fallen two per cent. and they are expected to fall much more, on account of the confederation of the maritime powers, in support of reason, justice, and common sense, against the extravagancies of Great-Britain. Convulsed at home—Ireland falling off after America—and all the nations of Europe agreed in one plan against her; yet the government of England diminishing none of their pride, obstinacy, or other unsocial passions."

May 22. Some pieces of brass cannon are now casting at Woolwich Warren, which are but little more than half the ordinary weight, yet are to carry large balls, and it is expected will do as much execution.

The spirit of buccaneering, and thirst after plunder, which seems to have whetted by the success against Omoa, bid fair to endanger the safety even of Jamaica itself; for, by the last accounts from thence, we find the whole military on the island mad with the prospect of predatory excursions; one expedition had already reached Rattan, and another, much more extensive in its nature, was preparing under the Governor himself, and this, at the very moment when the Spaniards, *besides a considerable naval force sent out some time ago from Spain*, had six or eight ships of the line ready for sea at the Havannah; the French, too, as it appears from the Gazette account, had detached four or five ships of the line, and a large convoy under de la Motte Picquet, to Hispaniola, for the purpose of acting, in all probability, in conjunction with the Spaniards.—— Let any person recollect the actual state of Jamaica, given in Governor Dalling's letters to Sir Henry Clinton last year, and the trifling reinforcements he has since received, and determine whether such detachments in the present situation be warranted by prudence, or whether an attention to personal interest does not in this, as in many other instances, predominate, to the manifest danger and disadvantage of the public.

May 26. We are informed several of our Captains behaved very bashfully in the late engagement in the West-Indies. Six or seven are mentioned, and two or three are said to be put under arrest; one by his own Lieut. and another by order of Admiral H. Parker, during the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth. May 24.

"This morning Admiral Geary hoisted his flag on board the victory at Spithead, being appointed to the command of the channel squadron, in the room of Sir Charles Hardy."

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, May 25, 1780.

Captain Uvedale, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Ajax, and Captain Bazely, of his Majesty's ship the Pegasus, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Count de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwich, off Fort Royal-Bay, Martinico, April 26, 1780.

"Since acquainting their lordships of my arrival at Barbados and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and 8 frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by General Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Islet Bay on the 27th of March.

"As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort-Royal Bay, where, for two days, offered the enemy battle, the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his Majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Islet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort-Royal Bay.

"In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th inst. when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort-Royal Bay, and the road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them about eight leagues to leeward of the Pearl Rock.---A general chase to the North-west followed; and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one fifty gun ship, three frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets, to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Captain Furgusson.

"The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

"At day-light in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form their line a head: I made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force, which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At 7 A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle, at one cable's length asunder only. At 30 minutes after eight, A. M. I made the signal for a line of battle abreast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head: At nine A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

"The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

"The manœuvres made by his Majesty's fleet will appear to their Lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At eleven, A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 50 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 55 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and of course the Admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after four P. M. when Monf. Guichen, in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and a half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

"At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be completely beat; but such was the distance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the Sandwich, who for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage; however, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort-Royal, Martinique. We cut them off; to prevent the risque of another action, they took shelter under Guadaloupe.

"As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majesty's fleet, in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort-Royal Bay, Martinico, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action, was to be off Fort-Royal before them, where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have dispatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every island, to give me notice of their approach.

"Admiral Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away; his own ship was damaged, and the mainmast in great danger.

"I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships, that the French Admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

"Captain Uvedale, of his Majesty's ship Ajax, whose health would not permit him to remain in the country, and Capt. Bazely of the Pegasus, are charged with my dispatches, and will acquaint their Lordships with every particular they may wish to know."

BALTIMORE, *August* 1.

Captain Johnson, from Martinico, brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 35 sail of the line, a number of frigates and cutters, with 110 sail of transports, having on board 18,000 land forces, sailed from Martinico on the first of July; touched at Guadaloupe and Porto-Rico, where, having augmented their troops to 26,000 effective men, they proceeded to Jamaica; an attack on that island being now past all doubt. The 10th ultimo the above fleet and armament passed by the Island of St Croix—That the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, were at St. Lucia—And that a British 74 gun ship, in the last engagement with M. Guichen, was so disabled, that after being towed into port, by a ship of the line and three frigates, sunk in fifteen fathom of water.

Captain Johnson was attacked, on Friday last, off the Capes, by a 16 gun brig, which he engaged, in close action, for near half an hour; but a 20 gun ship, and another brig of the enemy, bearing down upon him, he set all his sails, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands.

The Luzerne was also chased by the above vessels, and obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

Captain Johnson, on his passage from Martinico, captured the sloop Friendship, Capt. Smith, from New York, bound to New-Providence; which prize arrived safe last evening.

The House of Delegates, of the State of Virginia, on the 6th instant, passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, to oblige the Members of the General Assembly, to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America.

His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has issued a Proclamation, of the 18th instant, laying an embargo on the exportation of all beef, pork, bacon, lard, wheat, indian corn, peas, or other grain, or flour or meal made of the same, to continue until the end of the next Session of Assembly.

CHATHAM, *August* 2.

Within a few days past, upwards of 40 persons have been confined in Morris-Town goal for being concerned in passing counterfeit money.---By the exertions of the inhabitants, we hope a stop will soon be put to such a nefarious practice.

Last week one Steel, a horse thief, of Morris county, having some time since been taken, was under guard, when attempting to make his escape, received the reward due to his demerit, by being shot through the body by the centinel.

On Sunday last eight of the infamous refugees, five of whom pretended to be officers in the tyrant's service, were brought to the Commissary of Prisoners at Elizabeth-Town from Monmouth. When they were captured, they plead they came over with a flag, and produced their orders; but their frivolous pretentions would not answer their end, and they are sent to Philadelphia, to occupy a corner in the new goal until exchanged.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that Ensign Moody, a refugee from Suffex to the British army, and who was lately sent from New-York with a party of ruffians, for the purpose of burning Suffex goal, of taking or assassinating Governor Livingston and the persons who were active in apprehending the three spies lately executed, and of inlisting our inhabitants in the service of the British tyrant, was lately captured himself by the vigorous exertions of Capt. Lawrence, of the New-York State levies, near the English Neighbourhood.—The instructions found upon Moody, in order to give the better colour to his private directions for inlisting and assassinating, and to prevent his being treated as a spy from the military stile, what he was to produce, in case of his being taken prisoner, was in the following terms:

"*Head-Quarters, New-York, May* 10, 1780.

"SIR,

"You are hereby directed and authorized to proceed without loss of time, with a small detachment, into the Jerseys, by the most convenient route, in order to carry off the person of Governor Livingston, or any other acting in public station, whom you may fall in with in the course of your march, or any person whom you may meet with, and whom it may be necessary to secure for your own security, and that of the party under your command.

"Should you succeed in taking Governor Livingston, you are to treat him according to his station, as far as lies in your power; nor are you, upon any account, to offer any violence to his person; you will use your endeavour to get possession of his papers, which you will take care of, and, upon your return, deliver at head-quarters.

By order of his Excel. Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen.

GEO. BECKWITH, Aid de Camp."

To Ensign Moody, 1st battalion New-Jersey volunteers.

It is said that all Moody's party, except one, who attempted to swim the North river in his flight, and is supposed to be drowned, have been either captured or killed by the activity of our inhabitants; and as to the famous or infamous *Ensign* himself, the great taker of Governors and general goal deliverer of Suffex, he is at present safely lodged at West-Point; and if he has justice done him, it is generally supposed, as our correspondent observes, that he will be hanged for a spy, for inlisting our citizens in the British army, and coming with a party so small as nine, and with weapons concealed, either of which are, according to the present construction of all the nations of Europe, characteristic of a spy.

It is reported that another party was sent from Staten-Island last week for the express purpose of assassinating his Excellency our Governor. Ought not such bloody measures to be retaliated upon the enemy?

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-street, near Sixth-street, bounded westward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eastward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-street, and 90 feet deep. Also a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-street, and 130 feet on Green-street, opposite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewise a lot on Green-street, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second-streets. For terms apply to

JAMES ASH, in Vine-street.

AN ADDRESS

From the Supreme Executive Council, to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN.

WHEN first we resolved to resist the tyrannical encroachments of Britain, and rather to meet her in the field as an enemy, than submit to her illegal domination, mankind beheld our determination with wonder and astonishment, and, however they acknowledged the justice of our cause, and greatness of our spirit, trembled for the event. Britain in the zenith of glory, mistress of the ocean, great in arms, and connected by friendship or alliance, with every nation in Europe. America, without a friend to confide in, or Ally to give aid, unpractised in arms, and without funds or resources. The contest appeared so unequal, that the long enjoyment of liberty, and the consideration that death had charms, when compared to slavery, would alone justify our proceedings. But commending ourselves to the Ruler of the Universe, and confiding in the goodness of our cause, we closed with the appeal to arms, and braving danger and difficulty in the service of freedom, boldly despised the disparity of strength, determining to maintain our cause, or fall in the conflict. The love of liberty, and equal government, inspired our resolutions, and to fall in so glorious a contest was worthy of freemen; but it rested with Him who directs the councils of mankind, fully to reward the generous effort. Our ambition would have been gratified with a redress of grievances, and the repeal of a few obnoxious Acts of Parliament, but he determined to raise us to glory and to empire, and from the humble dependants on a distant Island in the Atlantic, to give us rank among the nations. Under his conduct and direction, we have baffled the most strenuous efforts of the best disciplined, well appointed and formidable armies, and humbled beyond the conceptions of mankind, and our own most sanguine expectations, the haughtiest and proudest nation in Europe. There now therefore, remains but one vigorous exertion, to put an eternal period to her insolence, her power, and her cruelty.

The time is come, when an honorable peace must be the most ardent wish to every friend to happiness and mankind, and the war has been so conducted on the part of the enemy, as must satisfy the most obstinate of her adherents, that he who inclines to reside in America, must maintain her Independence. But to obtain these much wished for objects, the States must first be cleared of the enemy. We have often been amused with the prospects of approaching peace. The commotions in *Ireland*, Committees in England, and favourable sentiments of European Powers, have been held up as omens prognosticating this happy event. But it ought to be engraven on the heart of every American, that the pride, the obstinacy and the vengeful disposition of the power we contend with, will never grant us a peace worth accepting, while she can maintain a single post in our country, or the shadow of an army amongst us: The lust of power, the hopes of division, the false information of the disaffected, and the rapacity of her armies, will induce her to reinforce, and tempt a continuation of the war. To oblige her to peace, we must sweep her armies off the continent, and even British folly cannot hope to replace them.

Ye men who in the cool moments of temperate deliberation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours, and who appealing to Heaven for the justice of their cause, the rectitude of their intentions, and the firmness of their resolutions, drew the sword in defence of their liberties, every attempt to animate to action may be deemed unnecessary. But as no other period of the contest has furnished such cogent reasons for vigour and activity, nor could any combination of circumstances exhibit a more glorious prospect, we have been induced to address you on this interesting occasion.

Our enemies having long since relinquished the idea of conquest by arms, have converted a war of manly offence into one of mean distress and pitiful depredation, hoping to weary us out; and by that wicked industry for which fraud and art are often conspicuous, sow dissensions, and thereby encourage that momentary supineness, to which they owe the few successes they have to boast. It is their last resource; and perhaps the only instance in which their pride and ignorance have yielded to motives of discretion.

But it is also universally acknowledged that we are able by one common effort to crush the remaining force of the foe, terminate the war, and remain possessed of that *Peace*, *Liberty* and *Safety*, for which we have hitherto encountered such difficulties and so freely bled. Were this not the case, our great and generous Ally, inspired with the purest zeal for the common interests, affection to our cause, and respect for our virtue, has sent to our aid such a reinforcement as puts it entirely in our power. And Providence, by granting the enemy a late partial success, has so divided her force that it is impossible for the one to give aid to the other. If we mean not then to be wanting to ourselves, regardless of our Allies, and to renounce the favourable interposition of Heaven; if we mean not to furnish our unfeeling and haughty enemy with a barbarous triumph, let us by one heroic exertion, convince those cruel spoilers that we are able and determined to expel them our country.

There is not an evil of which we complain, but is comprehended in the continuation of the war, and the longer it remains the more they will accumulate. Put a successful period to the one, and the other terminates of course. The credit of our money will instantly revive, taxes become moderate, commerce return to its proper channels, and avarice be forced to content itself with moderate gain; speculation and monopoly will cease forever, and foreigners of all ranks flock to our country, to enjoy the liberty for which we have so gallantly fought. Shall we forever complain of the distress of the times, and yet have it in our power to end them whenever we please? Shall we be thoroughly sensible of the designs of the enemy, and never take measures effectually to counteract and defeat them? If we wish peace, prosperity and happiness to return, nothing is wanting but to drive the foe from our country. The secret machinations of disaffection and treason will only cease with their expulsion. It rests therefore with ourselves whether we shall be the victors or the vanquished; whether we shall establish a great extensive and *free* empire, or whether we shall finally surrender at discretion to the treachery of Toryism, and the rapacity of Tyranny.—

In conjunction with our Sister States we are called upon to join our accomplished General, and his virtuous and brave army, to co-operate with the forces of His Most Christian Majesty in the reduction of New-York. Can any thing equal the advantage and renown attending this glorious archievement? Who that has one spark of spirit or patriotism within him, could bear to have it recorded in history and transmitted to posterity, that Pennsylvania whose exertions have equally declared her spirit and ability, after five years exhibiting the most unshaken firmness and unconquered resolution; after rescuing the Continent from apparent ruin, in the crisis of her fate, and after so eminently maintaining the weight of the war, and supporting by the credit and liberality of her citizens, the armies of the Union, shrunk back from the contest in the last moment of action, and tarnished the glory of years by the folly of an hour?

Besides the honour and advantage which will result to this in common with the other States, from a happy termination of the war; Pennsylvania has peculiar reason to exert herself with uncommon energy and effect. The immediate accession of wealth and inhabitants which she will acquire by the event, makes it highly her interest to push on the operations of the campaign with extraordinary vigour. And our affairs are so circumstanced, that every man in the State may be usefully employed, and enjoy the exquisite pleasure of relating to his offspring in the peaceful hour of domestic security the share he had in the contest; and how much his exertions contributed to the salvation of his country. The benevolent hand of all bountiful Heaven in a plentiful harvest, has furnished the means of supplying our armies for the campaign, and on that supply depends the success of their operations; every man therefore whether at home or in the field, has it equally in his power to assist in closing the war and stopping the further effusion of blood.

We entreat you to repress the spirit of discontent, and uncharitableness towards our rulers, or each other, ever remembering that our great strength lays in union, and that a state of war is always attended with many unavoidable calamities and distresses. You will also remember how difficult it is for those entrusted with the conduct of affairs, to regulate to advantage our internal police, or to call to account the public defaulters, while their whole time is employed in furnishing the means of resisting the attacks, or stopping the progress of the common enemy. In vain shall we bewail the distresses of the times, and the laying waste our country; unjustly shall we arraign the conduct of our rulers, if we do not step forward with the most determined activity to support the present exertions of authority, crush the murmurs of obstinacy and discontent, and oblige every man, and even disaffection itself to contribute to the immediate relief of America. Placed at the head of government, and entrusted with the power of enforcing every salutary measure, we wish to be indebted to your feelings, as patriots rather than to any possible exertion of authority. We call upon you therefore, by every consideration which can animate men, enliven hope, or invigorate resolution, not to suffer the curse of another campaign to rest on America, so far as depends on you. The forces of our ally have crossed the ocean, and already taken the field in our favour, determining to share with us the danger and glory of terminating the war. The eyes of all Europe are upon us. The devastation of our frontiers, the cries of women and children flying in distress before inhuman Savages, and unoffending infants butchered in the presence of their captured parents point to the field. The ghosts of our fellow-citizens suffocated in prison-ships, and starved in the goal of New York, demand vengeance on the enemy, and Providence seems to declare its purpose; that where the crimes were committed, there the criminals should suffer, and appointed us to the honorable service.—Rouse then, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, at the call of your country! Set one more example worthy of Pennsylvania to your Sister States. View that Liberty, that darling Liberty, to which you so chearfully flew to arms. Behold that peace, safety and independence you have so long sighed for. All are within your grasp and will be the reward of your vigorous exertions. Furnish in time the supplies to the army, follow with alacrity your Commanding Officer to the field, partake with him and your brethren in the neighbouring States in the glory of finishing the contest, and hasten the happy hour when agriculture shall flourish, commerce revive, peace be in your borders, and plenty in all your dwellings.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber,
August 7, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Edenton, North-Carolina, dated July 22.

"The enemy have retired from their post, and our General has occupied them. Our little army to the southward consists of 10,000 Regulars and Militia. We have an account from a gentleman who has just left Charlestown, that the British officers and soldiers treat the inhabitants very ill, and especially those who were disaffected to the American cause.

"Our General Rutherfort hearing of about 1000 Tories being embodied and well equipped, going to join the enemy, he immediately detached Col. Lock with about 400 Militia to reconoitre them, when Col. Lock came in sight of them he found them feeding their horses, and a good deal off of their guard, the Col. seizing the favorable opportunity a battle immediately insued. When our lines were twice broke but our men rallied again, and broke the enemys lines which they could never form again, and fled into the woods as fast as possible, Col. Lock pursued them killed 70 on the field took 400 and upwards prisoners, and 700 horses with their baggage, all this was compleated with about 20 of our men killed. I wish our arms may always prove as successful."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated March 2, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our native country, Ireland, is become at length a *free* country, having the same liberty of trade both in our imports and exports as Britain. The Test Act repealed, and the abolition of Poyning's Law at present in agitation, which we expect will not be withheld by England, as they are in such good humour at present with us, that they do not chuse to refuse any thing asked by the Irish nation. All this has been gained by the firmness of our Parliament, backed by the spirit of sixty thousand independent volunteers, armed compleatly, accoutred and disciplined at their own expence. At our first sitting out in this way, almost all the great, the Court and the tools of it discountenanced, and endeavoured to crush it, but the people having arms in their hands, and knowing their own importance, as well as the wants and distresses of their country, persisted, until at length a command in the independent battalions was looked on as the highest honor by all the gool and great of our country. In this town are four companies, about 250 men, in the county are upwards of 1500 men besides, which may give you some idea of our numbers, for several counties are before us in number. This city, however, has the honour of being the third in Ireland, which adopted the glorious institution. You may have some guess from whence we took the example, but all we want now is peace with America."

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

A CONSIDERABLE Requisition for the army, makes it indispensably necessary to call on the subscribers to the Loan, for an immediate payment of their third ten per cent.

August 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-east corner of Front and Pine-streets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogsheads; salt in tierces; Muscovado sugar in hogsheads and barrels; molasses in hogsheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. †

THE Proprietors of the real estate formerly belonging to Curtis Lewis, in Chester county, are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the house of George Graham, on the premises, on Saturday, the 19th of August inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to consult on the propriety of selling, or otherwise disposing of said estate for the benefit of the company, and to consider such other matters respecting the same as may then be laid before them. It is expected that every person interested will be punctal in attending at the time and place aforesaid, as the sentiments of the Proprietors then present will be taken for those of the whole Company.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN BEATON, Clerk. ¶

Philadelphia, August 6, 1780.

DESERTED from the second company of the 3d battalion of militia for the county of Chester, a certain JOHN WORKMAN, engaged as a volunteer for seven months for said company and battalion. Said Workman is by birth an Englishman, thin visaged, about 6 feet high, dark brown hair, large eye brows, black beard, dark complexion, straight built, and about 37 years of age. Whoever apprehends and delivers up said deserter to Col. Nicola, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CHEYNEY, Sub-Lieut. Chester county.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this States. We, the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, consisting of the following messuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joseph Griswold,

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Pistorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford township, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve, containing a good dwelling house, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Tract of Land in Poplar Lane, Fourth-street, Northern Liberties, late Oswald Eve's, containing about 6 acres; with the ruins of a large Brick House thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-street, near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three story house thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one Tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling-house, &c. thereon.

All which will be sold at the Court-House in this city, the thirtieth day of August next: The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the house of William M'Mullin, Esq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents P. C.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the 9th of July last, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horse is branded. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶

PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information,
That a COW broke into my plantation,
About three days before this date,
Her natural marks I will relate;
Besides, I think she other cows doth corn,
For she wears a stick across her horns;
Besides she has a curly pate,
Her face is white, her legs are strait;
She is a stray mischevious beast,
Eight years of age, I think, at least.
If the right owner doth appear
Before the last day of this year;
Him prove his right, and charges pay,
Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the township aforesaid. †

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are several servants to assist her. Any person understanding her business, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale*, and *John Parrock*, all late of the city of *Philadelphia*, have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement; in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David ſchaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

WANTED on LOAN,

THE ſum of SIXTY THOUSAND CONTINENTAL DOLLARS, for three months, for which a good premium will be given, and double ſecurity in goods depoſited Enquire of the Printers.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of July, 1780, An Apprentice Boy, named JOSEPH COLLINS (though he may call himſelf Morgan) about 14 years of age, well ſet, fair complexion, ſandy hair, had ſeveral warts on the back of his hands, ſlow motioned, and has an aukward look: Had on when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt, brown ſtriped linen breeches, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Collins, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or if brought home, *Four Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MORGAN.

All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal or detain him, at their peril. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Croſwicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willſon.

Alſo a very valuable PLANTATION in the townſhip of Waterford, eleven miles from Cooper's Ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine. A view of the premiſes will give the beſt idea of the quality of the land, and of the improvements. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

GEORGE BOWNE.

July 10, 1780.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Crooked Billet, Philadelphia county, on the 4th of this inſt. July, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old. Alſo a bay MARE, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to have ſtraved from Philadelphia. The owners proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

† BENJAMIN THOMAS.

DESERTED from my Quarters, at Mr. Jonathan Penroſe's, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 14th inſt. A certain JOHN WILLSON, a ſoldier in my regiment: He is better than ſix feet high, has black ſhort hair, is ſomewhat lame, and is a native of Ireland. He had on when he went away, only a white blanket jacket and a pair of blue overalls, having left his uniform behind. At the ſame time, he ſtole one of my waggon Horſes, a bright ſorrel, about 14 hands high, ſwitch tail, a bald face, and branded C A on the near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter and horſe, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall receive ONE HALF JOHANNES, or the value thereof at the current exchange.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
Colonel 5th P. Regiment.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Lad, named JOHN HALL, proved to be on board the ſhip Jay, Captain Coarter, Commander. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

§ ISAAC FORSYTH.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heeled leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemmington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her, her female child named JANE, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a brown homeſpun frock; alſo a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Coomb's Alley, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named Owen O Gublin, near 18 years of age, ſlender made, with ſtrait black hair; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, round hat, half worn ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril. *

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the 1ſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, Duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, *Coach-maker,*
FROM GERMANTOWN,

HAS erected a large and commodious SHOP in Fourth ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all kinds of CARRIAGES, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their orders from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

He has for SALE, a neat ſecond-hand SULKEY, and ſeveral other Carriages.

WANTED, JOURNEYMEN COACH-MAKERS, ſuch as Body and Carriage-makers; and a good Wheeler will meet with encouragement. ‖

July 25, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending the perſon or perſons, who, on the night of the 24th of June laſt, broke into the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the iſland of Tinicum, and ſtole the following ARTICLES, viz. Three table-cloths, two huckaback and one plain, five coarſe ſhirts, pretty much worn, three pair of coarſe trowſers, much worn, two ſhifts, one almoſt new, the other a good deal worn, one old check apron, one white linen ditto, one flowered muſlin ditto, marked FW, one holland ditto, one pair womens half ſleeves, two pair linnen mittens, two fine womens handkerchiefs, one linen under-petticoat, one blue and white ſtriped linen ſhort gown, one pair corded dimity breeches, one half-worn ſheet, marked MT No. 13, one child's double ſhort gown and petticoat, two breadths belonging to a ſuit of ſtamped home-made cotton and linen curtains, ſtamped with large blue ſtripes and flowers, and bordered with black check ſtripes. They alſo took from ſome of Major Lee's Light Dragoons, quartered in the houſe, one pair cloth and one pair linen breeches, two horſemens red cloaks, one pair ſhoe and knee buckles, and a ſtock buckle, all ſilver, one black ſilk ſtock, one pair ſhoes, one fuſtian jacket, and a pair of leather gloves. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the goods, ſo that the owners may get them again, and the thieves ſecured in any goal where they may be proſecuted to conviction, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods only, or in proportion for any part, paid by

July 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of ſecond cloths, black ſerge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muſlins of the fineſt qualities, India dimities, perſians, Scots and coloured threads, ſuperfine white caſſimer, womens ſtuff ſhoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion. ¶

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, July 20.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking any Aſſignment on a NOTE from GEORGE SNELLING againſt me, bearing date, June the 22d, 1780, for the ſum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; as the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment, without compelled by law.

* JOSEPH HART.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST. 1780. THE NUMB. 2618.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1780.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN my late addreſs to General Knyphauſen, while I recollected the inſtances of their barbarity, I found thoſe two effects upon my own mind, viz. Fortitude ſuperior to their heavieſt ſtrokes, and ſuch abhorrence and deteſtation of their ways, as would forbid for ever any thoughts of union with them. Thoſe feelings and ſentiments I wiſh to engrave in your breaſts.

Arguments at this period of the war to prove the juſtice of our cauſe, or importance of the controverſy, would be uſeleſs, nay would be inſults upon your underſtandings. But our ſucceſſes in arms and in gaining the powerful alliances of foreign nations, have lulled us into a dangerous ſecurity. You neither want wiſdom to conduct, nor courage to finiſh, what you have carried ſo far with unequalled reputation. But as the braveſt minds are the moſt tender and gentle, thoſe ſoft feelings of yours have betrayed you too ſoon into a forgiving indolence, and led you to hope that the war might be finiſhed without thoſe vigorous exertions, which might prove bloody to yourſelves and muſt end in the total deſtruction of our enemies. Save Britain has been the common cry! It was my own. Themſelves have ſchooled us out of our error, and taught us that we muſt entirely put out the flame, or loſe the building.

Britain hath long ſeen that the conqueſt of America, by force alone, is impracticable. She has therefore had recourſe to ſtratagems, by which ſhe hopes to gain an *accommodation*, if not a victory. An accommodation that will give ſuch power to neutrals and tories, as will gain a ſlower, but not leſs certain, nor leſs fatal, victory in the end. To accompliſh this ſhe has too well ſucceeded in depreciating our money, by her emiſſaries both without and within our lines and councils. But ſhe can never accompliſh her deſign, unleſs your zeal and vigour are depreciated with our money. This is now attempted by various means. Some they endeavour to cruſh by making rapid excurſions, and cruelly and totally diveſting them of their property;—others are ſtolen from their beds into captivity;—others are allured by hopes and fears to trade and parole ſubmiſſion. By thus gradually removing from the lines ſuch ſpirits as they could not tame, and enlarging their connections among the meaner ſort, they hope gradually to make their way into the country. We are therefore often told by their abettors, that they can go where they pleaſe, and take whom they will. One to ſave his houſe will declare, "That no rebel gun was ever fired from behind it;" Another, to ſave his perſon, ſeeks a parole, or refuſes to take any active part. The calamities of war are held up in magnified proſpects on the one hand; and the mild terms offered by the enemy more falſely trumpeted upon the other. The moſt horrid murders, and other barbarities, committed by them, are attributed to *accident*, or the error of ſome unſupported individual. And from Lord North downward, they are all declaring they do not mean to injure this country, but to watch the favourable moment of the war to give us peace and order. That all their barbarity in the field, the deſtruction of our property, and the far more cruelly ſlow murders of thouſands in their priſons, was only deſigned for our good, and to prepare us for the olive branch. By thoſe pretenſions ſome are impoſed upon, and our public danger increaſed. Yet how little reaſon there is for the impoſition, reflection will ſoon convince you. The death of our paper currency, and the fall of Charleſtown happening near together, fluſhed their hopes, and, in their opinion, gained them the point which Lord North deemed proper for extending the olive branch. But what was their conduct? In the South, the cruelty of their conduct, and high demands of *Clinton*'s proclamations, were ſufficient to draw the pale ghoſts from the graves of their former fears, reſolved to check the tyrant, or deliver themſelves by an honourable death in arms. And amongſt us their barbarities roſe with their hopes, till they have proved to us, by the ſtrong language of plunder, flames and murder, that they only waited for power wholly to deſolate the friends of liberty. Your dwelling houſes and temples in flames before our eyes; the aged, the widow, the fatherleſs inſulted, beaten, plundered, without pity, are arguments you underſtand and feel. And Oh! that unequalled act of guilt and cruelty! I cannot forget it myſelf, nor am I willing you ſhould. Defended by every perſonal charm; protected by a complete collection of the ſofteſt and moſt charming virtues; guarded by a ſucking infant and a large family of depending babes, and who, ſitting ſtill in her own houſe, might thereby claim, at leaſt, life from the enemy, in whoſe power ſhe had put her's;—yet ſhe falls by the deliberate aim of an inſtigated ſoldier! What then have you to expect if fully in their power? Some of the enemy affect to ſay her death was accidental. I have ſeen, and you will ſee, ſufficient proof to the contrary. But ſuppoſe ſome of the enemy thought ſo, did they ſhew one mark of grief, pity or humanity. Did one officer or one ſoldier protect the corps, or ſave any property for the bereaved babes.—Not one. General *Robertſon*'s waggon was brought to the door and loaded by his own ſervants, with the beds and family goods. General *Skinner* knew the lady and her family. He had many years pleaded at the bar where her father was Judge. Long ſat a fellow member with him in the Legiſlature. But the plunder of the houſe was more in his eyes than the murdered perſon of his old friend's daughter. And her corps, which was in part ſtripped, muſt have been conſumed in the flames, had it not been for the humanity of ſome who were not of the army

The enemy have alſo inſulted your underſtanding by aſſigning as a reaſon why they burned your houſes, that you fired out of them. Had it been convenient to have uſed our houſes as forts, we ſhould have been juſtified in it, and could the enemy have fired them at that time, they would alſo have been juſtified. But after they were not, and could not again be uſed for that purpoſe, the reaſon for burning ceaſes. But the whole ſtory is falſe in fact. I knew but of one houſe out of which a gun was fired at the Farms or Springfield. If there are any more inſtances they are very few. And did not the enemy avail themſelves of our houſes in Elizabeth-Town, while they lay in it and fired upon us out of the windows?

From every view then of the enemies conduct, it is evident you have nothing to expect from them but the effects of pride and malice heightened by reſiſtance. Many may *now* be flattered by them, and a few villains may be *finally* protected, to anſwer their purpoſes. But if they could conquer this country for the preſent, they could not hold the conqueſt without cruſhing us very low. That neceſſity will favour their diſpoſitions to proſecute the object. As a warning I give an extract, which I aſſure you is genuine, from the Journal of a principal officer of their own, when ſpeaking of a number of perſons of conſiderable note, who came in to General H we from Philadelphia; he ſays, "they are all very politely "received *for the preſent*, but their ſeveral characters are "particularly known to the General, and a day of reckoning is to come hereafter."

In theſe circumſtances, my countrymen, divine providence is rouzing us to action by the moſt favourable proſpects; our allies are gaining the ſuperiority by ſea in the different quarters of the globe; and at the ſame time have ſent a very powerful aid to us. The remains of this campaign are big with important events. The danger and the expence of one liberal ſupply, of one vigorous effort, will be much leſs than a lingering war. While in the one caſe our ſucceſs is morally certain, and in the other doubtful. Rouze then at once to action, and flaſh the final ſhock upon thoſe who diſgrace humanity. Nay, humanity cannot live till they are dead. Give the neceſſary ſupplies with your perſonal ſervices. We ſhall either gain an honourable death, or ſecure a fine country in circumſtances more advantageous to poſterity than our fathers found it at firſt, even if we loſe our moveable property. Free yourſelves from the hope of reunion with ſuch men. *Hope*, did I ſay? Pardon the expreſſion! Your generous ſouls are too ſenſibly ſtung with reſentment to admit the unnatural bond! Slavery and freedom, ſavage inſolence and ſoft humanity, cannot live together. The tories are now returning to their original: Horſe thieves, night robbers and murderers. They are banding themſelves together for the execution of their plan. Riſe then together to extirpate thoſe wretches root and branch from this continent, which was given to freemen. The late militia law is favourable beyond others to you, who only deſerve the country becauſe you fight for it. And as the government is fully in your own power, you need nothing but watchful zeal to have all your own. Let me again intreat you to look back on what you have done and gained, and alſo to conſider what you have at ſtake. Let not the want of a laſt brave effort ſacrifice the whole. Do not ſo much as pleaſe the tories ears, by a groan under the complicated difficulties you have to ſtruggle with. The greater they are, the more honour you will gain by chearfully ſurmounting them. In a future day we ſhall enjoy pleaſing reflections, and feel rich, in proportion to the loſſes we have ſuſtained in preſerving our country. He that has loſt nothing, will not dare to be ſeen among freemen. Let affection, ſtrengthened by ſufferings; fears, rouzed by dangers; and fortitude, ſupported by the greateſt proſpects, unite and invigorate the grand ſtruggle, that we may ſoon be in full liberty and peace, each enjoy all that is contained in the character of

A CITIZEN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

WE read, in the Gazette of New-York, of the 15th of July, the following obſervation: "From the Marquis de la Fayette's report to General Waſhington, the Chevalier de Ternay may be expected at this time to land a body of troops on the continent; in which caſe, poſſeſſion of land would be taken in the name of the King of France; however, in this intention they probably will be moleſted by a power that has hitherto often proved too mighty for the United Houſe of Bourbon. The proſpect of a French army landing in the nothern Provinces, alarms the Republican fraternity in Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts. Should theſe Roman Catholic allies ever neſtle themſelves in one of the revolted States, it is apprehended their independence muſt give way to the eſtabliſhment of a French government, laws, cuſtoms, &c. &c. ever abhorrent of the ſour and turbulent Puritan."

The idea is altogether gay, and does honour to the imagination of the inventor. This unfortunate State of Rhode-Iſland is given to the King of France, in ſecurity of the debts real or ſuppoſed which we have contracted with France. This colony is ſold as Joſeph by his brethren to the Midianites, for ſome pieces of ſilver, and theſe are the French, the Papiſts, the Moonſeers, who eat up Proteſtants altogether raw, who are about to be put in poſſeſſion of this land of promiſe.

When I read ſuch or the like extravagancies in the Britiſh papers, it ſeems to me that I hear an old governante, who reviſits her pupil at the end of 25 years, and who would now frighten him with the idea of a hob-goblin. The time of illuſion and falſhood is paſſed. We do not believe, any longer, that a Britiſh veſſel can ſwallow up a French one of the ſame force; that a French officer ſpends the morning at his toilette, puts on paint, and is ſcarcely in a condition to carry his fuſee; that a Britiſh grenadier can put to flight a company of French ſoldiery by blowing on them; that the talleſt amongſt them reaches only to the ſhoulder of a Briton; that the kingdom of France has but imperfect manufactures; that her wines are weak and unwholeſome; the nation enſlaved, the Prince deſpotic. It is too late, gentlemen; we have ſeen France, and there we have ſeen liberty, but not licentious; the Monarch powerful, without abuſing his power; the conſtitution flouriſhing in the ſhade of the laws, and authority and ſubjection temperating themſelves reciprocally by the love of the ſubjects for the Prince, and the paternal tenderneſs of the King for the people

This people, we begin to be acquainted with them; and where is the American that can ſpeak of a Frenchman without being moved with gratitude, and touched with every ſentiment which commands friendſhip? Have they not contributed to make us the faireſt preſent that one man can make another: Independence? And what reward have they exacted for ſo great a favour? Nothing, unleſs it is the noble undertaking to come to ſhed their blood for the defence of our rights. O brave and generous nation! Your moderation and your ſervices aſſure you our attachment; and as it is founded on eſteem, acknowledgment and equality, it ſhall never experience the leaſt alteration.

With regard to the productions of the French manufactures, we know them, and I would not change my dreſs of the Louvier cloth for the beſt ſuperfine of Britain.

As to their wine, that is another thing; I would not give up the Madeira. Burgundy and Claret, are nevertheleſs excellent liquors. Well, no excluſion; let us drink that which pleaſes us beſt: The toaſts of our Generals with Madeira, of our friends with Burgundy, and of our favourite ladies with Champaigne.

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To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble ſervant,
WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.
Auguſt 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth ſtreet, bounded weſtward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eaſtward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-ſtreet, and 90 feet deep. Alſo a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 130 feet on Green ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewiſe a lot on Green-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second ſtreets. For terms apply to
JAMES ASH, in Vine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1780.

DESERTED from the ſecond company of the 3d battalion of militia for the county of Cheſter, a certain JOHN WORKMAN, engaged as a volunteer for ſeven months for ſaid company and battalion. Said Workman is by birth an Engliſhman, thin viſaged, about 6 feet high, dark brown hair, large eye brows, black beard, dark complexion, ſtraight built, and about 37 years of age. Whoever apprehends and delivers up ſaid deſerter to Col. Nicola, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
THOMAS CHEYNEY, Sub-Lieut. Cheſter county.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

By the Return of a Cartel from England, we have obtained a Sett of a new Paper, entitled, "The SCOURGE," *to No. X. which we propose to publish in rotation Weekly, 'till we have gone through with them.*

THE SCOURGE. [No. I.]

Saturday, January 20, 1780.

NOTWITHSTANDING too many of our countrymen are degenerated into all the vileness of abject sycophancy and a slavish submission to *lawless power*; yet we are determined, however hazardous it may be, not to remain *unconcerned* spectators of the RUIN of our country. We have lived to see our rights and liberties, and the sacred constitution of the Empire, most daringly INVADED, but we will not live to see them DESTROYED; the wounds by which they fall shall first reach our hearts, and the crimson torrents of our BLOOD be shed as a libation on the pile of expiring FREEDOM. He who can *tamely* see a corrupt ungrateful TYRANT and his MINIONS wantonly destroy the natural rights of mankind, the property and the blood of thousands of his friends and fellow-subjects, only to survive their miserable fate and be the next victim to his cruelty and lust, must be a wretch indeed! he can have no claim to the protection of heaven, nor to the rewards of good men. THE AUTHORS.

NINE-TENTHS of the English nation will, we are persuaded, agree with us that there never was a sett of men at the head of affairs in any kingdom upon earth, who deserved not only to be *scourged*, but to be *punished* (without even the form of a trial) so much as the present most abandoned ministers, with which the King, in his great *wisdom*, has been pleased to curse this nation; and with persevering *obstinacy*, peculiar to himself, is determined to continue in power, notwithstanding they have destroyed more than one half the Empire, shed oceans of blood, and wasted millions of treasure; and he has done it in direct opposition to the prayer and advice of more than two-thirds of the people. It must be confessed there is something great and magnanimous in it, it is acting the imperial tyrant with a witness, and at once bidding defiance to reason and common sense, to justice and humanity, and to all laws divine and human; but what have they to do with the WILL of a King in this country, when he and his minions can traiterously bribe the representatives of the people with the PUBLIC MONEY, and turn them like a nose of wax to their own purposes?

If these are facts, and we dare, we defy the most barefaced, impudent ministerial hireling to deny the truth of them, what man who calls himself an Englishman, but what must detest and abhor such a united band of TRAITORS to their country, and join with us in holding them up to public contempt, and to the just resentment of an insulted, plundered, and almost ruined nation. This is no time for fulsome compliments and adulation, the spirit of the people must be roused, they must be made acquainted with their own strength, their own power, and with the dignity of human nature; and these must be exerted with resolution and firmness against the despotic and bloody designs of that corrupt, base and wicked confederacy, supported and encouraged by the KING at *Buckingham House*, against the laws, liberties and properties of the people, to the absolute destruction of the state and kingdom.

It is not only the *duty* of the people, but it is strictly *lawful* and just to oppose and defeat the present system of government, which evidently tends to the utter subversion of their rights and liberties, and the very small remains of property they have left, from the all grasping hand of those merciless plunderers, those state leeches, who would drain from them their last shilling to answer their diabolical purposes. By the law of God and of nature, every man has a right to defend himself against the *abuse* of any power, and by the happy constitution of this country, when *kings* and *ministers* break through the bounds prescribed by the laws, the right of the people to RESIST is unquestionable. For as the end of all civil government is the safety and happiness of the WHOLE body, any power not naturally conducive to this end is certainly unjust, and the people have an undoubted right to oppose and resist it. The king and the people enter into a solemn compact or agreement with each other; the king to govern well and according to the fundamental principles of the constitution; and the people, while the contract is religiously adhered to, and faithfully performed on his part, ought to honour and respect him; but if he regards his own interest, and that of a few worthless minions, in preference to the happiness and welfare of the people, he forfeits, of course, every claim to their affection and esteem, and merits their utmost contempt and indignation for his baseness and ingratitude.

Let every disinterested, unprejudiced and unpensioned man survey, with candour and impartiality, the present black and gloomy situation of our affairs, and regulate his conduct accordingly. Trade rapidly declining; the middling and lower class of people groaning under the oppressive burthen of partial and unjust taxes, levied for the vilest and most wicked purposes; the whole commerce of *America* destroyed, and that land which used to be esteemed a paradise made a stage of cruelty and lust; our merchants ruined, our prisons filled with starving insolvent debtors; our navy unable to face the combined fleets of France and Spain; our armies defeated; a number of valuable islands lost; the whole landed property of England scarce sufficient to pay the *interest* of our enormous national debt, and daily increasing, which must in the end overwhelm us in one general ruin; the common rights of mankind, and the personal liberties of the people, most daringly attacked and openly violated by the king and a corrupt legislature, and thousands of our fellow-subjects, with large families, dragged like criminals from their dearest connections, by a sett of abandoned desperate ruffians, *legally* authorised; merit and virtue neglected and despised, and those only advanced, at this time, who are willing to become instruments in the horrid work of slaughter and despotism.

The means of redress for these enormous evils are in the hands of the people, and they must be most shamefully degenerated if they are wanting in spirit; it is a duty they owe to God, themselves, their country and to posterity. Our brave and virtuous fore-fathers, who left the most valuable inheritance of any in the whole world, a FREE GOVERNMENT, in their last prayers beseeched the Almighty, that their posterity might enjoy the blessings of *freedom* no longer than they had sense to value, virtue to deserve, and spirit to defend them.

Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual; without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society; therefore, the obligation to maintain and defend the constitution will appear most sacred to every rational thinking mind. Men who are sensible of themselves, and of their own dignity and rights, will never shrink from the service of their country, nor promote its interest with coolness and indifference, but on every occasion be ready to risk every thing in its defence. They will behold, with the utmost unconcern, the ridicule and censure of those tools of power, who would drown the voice of freedom in the clamour of a court faction. Such slaves ought to be treated with the most sovereign contempt, because they are the known enemies to freedom, from that antipathy which private interest and the lust of power, for selfish ends, will ever bear to true patriotism and public virtue.

Let them please themselves with making a king absolute, who think a whole nation may be sacrificed for the interests and pleasures of one man and his adherents. Let others rejoice in their subtlety, who, by betraying their trust, have advanced themselves; perhaps they may soon find that they have, with much pains, purchased their own ruin, that the king's power is their shame, his plenty the peoples misery, and that the gaining of an office, for the sake of enriching themselves, is but a poor reward for destroying a nation, and that they will shortly fall a just sacrifice to the revenge of a greatly injured people.

What man will dare to deny, or even doubt, that when a nation is fallen from the greatest height of glory, by the obstinacy of a king, and the mal-administration of his ministers, into the most despicable and ruinous condition, that the people have no right to rescue their country out of such hands. Every man ought to know, that by the principles of the last revolution he is bound to resist any king, who may endeavour to ruin the kingdom and enslave the people, and that he may push this resistance even to the dethronement and exclusion of his race. The laws and constitution are the general property of the subject; not to defend is to relinquish; and who is there so stupid and senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division in the spoil. The highest station, and the greatest glory any man can aspire to, is to be the support of good, the controul of bad government, the protector of virtue, the patron of industry, and the guardian of public liberty. When our rights are invaded, our feelings ought to tell us how long we should submit, and at what moment it would be treachery not to *resist*. The present situation of this kingdom is alarming enough to rouse the attention, and to demand the assistance of every man who pretends to the least concern for the public welfare. Bad as it is, there is no extremity of distress which of itself ought to reduce a brave people to despair. A lukewarm conduct is always odious, in times of national danger highly criminal. We owe it to our ancestors, to preserve pure and untainted, those rights and that constitution which they have handed down to us at the expence of their blood; and we certainly owe it to our innocent posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. By one glorious struggle against the despotic and ruinous designs of an infamous ministry, and the all grasping power of the crown, this country may yet be saved from perdition. But if all hopes to establish once more the spirit and the virtue of our ancestors, who successfully resisted kingly tyranny, are vain, then all expectation of the constitution's remaining entire, and our continuing to be a *free people*, must also be vain, and we may expect to see the same violence, villainy, and madness practised over again with redoubled vigor. *Resistance* is therefore become absolutely necessary, and cannot be prosecuted by the people with too much ardor and resolution, if they mean to save themselves and their country from DESTRUCTION.

THE SCOURGE, No. II.

Saturday, February 5, 1780.

Busy in BLOOD, *and eager to destroy,*
He curses all the blessings we enjoy;
Our dearest rights he studies to pull down,
And daily MURDERS *deify his crown.*

TO THE KING.

I KNOW no respect that is due to a *man*, altho' he is called *king*, when he keeps no terms with the *people* who MADE him so—The injustice, the cruelty, and the oppressions of your reign exceed any thing in the annals of this country. Like *Charles* the *first* and *James* the *second* YOU have been *deaf* to the just remonstrances of an injured people, and perhaps, Sir, they may soon convince you of your *error*, as well as of your *ingratitude*; nay, they may return the *compliment*, and treat you with as much *contempt* as you have them; we have seen instances, and they are easily produced, where the most arbitrary *tyrants*, with all their *fancied greatness*, have been *pulled down*, even when they thought themselves most secure from danger, amidst a flattering croud of their creatures and dependants.

Let me tell you, Sir, by your wrongs, by your mismanagement, by your obstinacy, and through the villainy of your ministers, the spirit of the people is roused throughout every part of the kingdom; and though it is possible the folly of some, the blind fury of others, and the attachment of many, may support your cause for a time, yet should such an event take place, which heaven forbid, it must prove fatal to you, for when the people are once drove to a state of desperation and revenge, it will not be easy to stop their rage, and *you* may, nay you will be looked upon as the principal author of all their miseries, and you may possibly fall in the general sacrifice.

You will be pleased to remember, Sir, that self-preservation is an inherent principle; it was so intended by the author of our being; it is the first and fundamental law of nature; and the people now see the necessity of uniting together in one firm band, in order to preserve themselves from those chains you have been forging for them; they are determined to throw off the infamous yoke of bondage. In less than *one* year there will be a final end to your reign of despotism, cruelty, and bloodshed. The virtue and spirit of the people, joined with an honest parliament, will, after all your plans of ambition, desolation, and slaughter; they may, nay it is their *duty* to call *you*, as well as your ministers, to a strict account, for that wanton, scandalous, and criminal waste of the people's money, and their blood; they may see it a duty equally incumbent on them to reduce the enormity of your *civil list*, and to take off, at this time of distress and ruin, *more* than the one hundred thousand *per annum*, which the present most infamously corrupt and traiterous parliament laid on the shoulders of the people, and which could be designed for no other purpose in *your* hands, than to sap the foundations of public virtue, and to destroy, as far as it might be in your power, the small remains of honor and integrity, which could be found in the House of Commons.

I well know, Sir, that *creating* places, and *bribing* the members of Parliament, in order to procure a *majority* in the British Senate, was a part of the *original* plan of government laid down by those arch traitors *Bute* and *Mansfield*: They told you, that unless you did that, the crown of England would never be safe on your head; that there was no other possible way of governing the people of this country with any degree of satisfaction, but by having the House of Commons at the devotion of the crown, and by that means you might reign with a more arbitrary sway than any the most despotic prince in Europe, because it would be *according to law*, and under all the *sanction* and *forms* of the British constitution; nay, that by adhering to the advice of such a parliament, you might oppress, enslave, and rob the people of their last shilling, almost without a murmur, and they would still think themselves free and unfettered, notwithstanding they were made little better than *pack-horses* and slaves under the *form* of law, which is the worst of all tyranny.

It is possible, Sir, from the present spirit roused in the English nation, a few months may convince you not only of the treason, but the treachery of that advice, and you may have cause to lament that you ever followed it with such persevering obstinacy, to the almost entire ruin of the nation, and the loss of many thousand lives, which *you* and your advisers must answer for at the last day, when the Almighty shall hold inquisition for *their blood*.

I am sensible *truth* is grating to the ears of kings, because they are so little accustomed to hear it; for few men have either honesty or resolution enough to declare it, and courtiers dare not, especially when it does not flatter the ambition or vanity of the prince. It seems, Sir, of no use to complain to you of the inability, the villainy, and the wickedness of your ministers; you appear quite callous to every sense of justice and humanity; the distresses of a *whole nation*, brought on by your weakness, revenge, cruelty and lust of power, cannot pierce your adamantine heart; you are determined to keep the same men in power, and to pursue the same bloody measures which for years past have brought disgrace and ruin on the nation, and may possibly end with the loss of the kingdom; then your bauble of a crown will lose its lustre, and you will most sincerely lament that you had not cultivated and deserved the affections of a generous, brave and free people, instead of following the advice of a few interested knaves and subtle traitors. You have already lessened yourself in the eyes of the whole world; the people despise and detest you for the obstinacy and tyranny of your disposition; and be assured, Sir, they have given up all hopes or thoughts of meeting with any redress at your hands, for the accumulated injuries they have suffered during the whole course of a nineteen years infamous and disgraceful reign, which the present and future generations will be bound, by every principle of honour and justice, to execrate and condemn, and which will be handed down to our latest posterity, by some faithful historian, in characters of blood.

The people are now determined to redress themselves—the power is in their own hands—a power which God and nature gave them—a power which you nor your creatures cannot take from them—a power not received from kings, but such a power as may, if necessity should compel the exertion of it, make you, with all your known obstinacy and boasted firmness, and your favourites *tremble*. It is a power, Sir, which no mercenary German butchers, however numerous, will be ever able to destroy. It is a power which has shaken the thrones of imperial tyrants, and laid them, even in the midst of their fancied security, prostrate in the dust; and nothing but this power, properly exerted at this awful moment of impending ruin, can save the people from the tyranny of you and your ministers, nor preserve the nation from destruction.

You will be no longer troubled with petitions and remonstrances from an injured and oppressed people, they will prevent your insulting them again when they quietly *ask* redress; no, Sir, they will *demand*, as a right, what, if granted otherwise, would have been accepted as a favour, and instead of the curses of the people, their prayers and blessings would have been offered up for you.

Matters, Sir, are now come to a *crisis*, you must give up your minions and creatures to public justice, those miscreants who have brought misery and ruin upon the land, unless, like that worst of hypocrites, tyrants and traitors, *Charles* the *first*, you are determined to involve the nation in all the horrors of a cruel and bloody civil war. Indeed, from the fatal experience we have had of your arbitrary tyrannical disposition and lust of power, there is but too much reason to fear that will be the consequence; for the general opinion conceived of you is, that you would rather see the plains of *England*, like those of *America*, covered with the purest blood of her virtuous sons, than give up your present ministers to condign punishment. *America* presents to the world not only a dreadful but damning proof of these assertions. We have known you, Sir, upon the arrival of dispatches from that seat of blood, which have contained an account of the slaughter of thousands of the bravest men upon earth, immediately burst out in a fit of laughter, and express a peculiar kind of joy and satisfaction at the butchery of mankind; a satisfaction that would have disgraced the *humane* feelings of a *savage*.

Shame, defeat, dismay, and infamy follows every measure of your government in every quarter of the world, because they are founded in despotism, injustice, cruelty, and blood; and without an immediate alteration, a total change of men and measures, is speedily brought about, the empire cannot stand; and if there is a possibility of effecting so desirable a purpose it must be by the present *associations*, *firm decisions*, and *exertions* of Englishmen: Thus united and thus determined, they may *soon* prove themselves the *saviours* of their country, and, like their brave and virtuous forefathers, *immortalize* their names, and shew to the world, that although they have been *deceived* they will not be *enslaved* by any pious hypocritical tyrant, nor by his interested adherents and abettors.

When the spirit of the people is roused into *action*, it will be in vain for you, Sir, with all your obstinacy and *Butean* firmness to oppose or resist, even joined with the assistance of your present venal parliament, the whole tribe of placemen and pensioners, and all the mercenary cut-throats you may be able to procure. Englishmen struggling for their lives, their liberties, and every thing held dear by man, will be victorious against all the powers

of tyranny and hell; and you, Sir, may ſoon be brought to a ſenſe of your duty; and notwithſtanding you have been a long time both *deaf* and *callous*, they may make you *hear* and *feel*, and you may be glad to offer up more ſacrifices to the vengeance of the people than they have demanded.

The good of the people is the end of government, and the foundation upon which it ſtands; and whenever the mal-adminiſtration of kings or miniſters has extended to tyranny and oppreſſion, and to the deſtruction of the conſtitution and the people's rights, it has ever been held juſt to re-aſſume the right of government in their own hands, and to reduce ſuch traitors to reaſon.

LONDON, *May* 12.

A diſpatch was received yeſterday, at the Admiralty, from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following moſt unhappy and melancholy intelligence; That a terrible ſtorm happened on Tueſday laſt off that harbour, which had ſhattered ſeveral ſhips then lying off the dock, and that there was every reaſon in the world to believe that two of the beſt men of war in the ſervice, the Ramilies of 74, and the Bienfaiſant of 64 guns, had both been loſt in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempeſt began, and were driven off to ſea, in ſpite of every manœuvre they could uſe to the contrary. They were ſeen from the heights, both diſmaſted and all the pumps going. Soon after they diſappeared totally, and no account of any kind has been ſince received concerning them.—At this peculiar criſis of national diſtreſs, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered ſo much the more terrible from the circumſtance, that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thouſand men, muſt have met with a premature death on this ſhocking occaſion. The Bienfaiſant was one of the ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels in the ſervice, and they were both in a ſtate of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loſs which this event will be attended with to this kingdom cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 140,000l. independent of the immenſe inconvenience which muſt ariſe from the deprivation of ſo large a number of brave and experienced ſeamen.

A few days ago the bellman of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, gave notice of no leſs than 22 ſales, being the effects of different farmers, graziers, &c. in that neighbourhood, reduced to a ſtate of poverty, owing to the low prices of grain, and the exorbitant rate their farms are rented at.

Anſwer from the King of France to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"THE war in which the King is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his Majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her Imperial Majeſty claims from the billegerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

"The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The King has been deſirous not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the States who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his Majeſty this day anſwers.

"His Majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example the rights which every belligerent power may and ought to acknowledge to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the Empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the King is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her Majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

"If freſh orders were neceſſary to prevent the veſſels of her Imperial Majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the King, his Majeſty would immediately give them, but the Empreſs will no doubt be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a Prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of the general proſperity.

"The King wiſhes her Imperial Majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandizes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

"With this precaution, his Majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Ruſſian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred, to prove to the two Courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

"His Majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial Majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia and the trading powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the Empreſs, as his Majeſty partakes of the ſame ſentiments which have brought her Majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures, which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects and all other nations."

Verſailles, April 25, 1780.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

A prize ſnow arrived at Salem yeſterday, ſaid to be very valuable, taken by a letter of marque from that port.

A veſſel arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in 33 days from Cadiz, the Maſter of which informs, That when he ſailed from thence there were 43 Spaniſh and 7 French men of war of the line, beſides a number of frigates, lying in the harbour, ready to put to ſea on the ſhorteſt notice; but their deſtination a profound ſecret.

Captain Tyler arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in a ſhort paſſage from Martinico, who bring the following important intelligence, viz,

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, to the Hon. Board of War of this State, dated July 8, 1780.

"A fleet of 23 French ſhips of the line, with 2000 troops on board, in company with 9 Spaniſh capital ſhips, are gone from Fort-Royal to Guadaloupe, to join a body of 12,000 Spaniſh troops at that iſland. It is thought they intend to make a deſcent on St. Chriſtophers, where there is a large fleet of outward bound merchantmen, that have compleated their cargoes, and ready to ſail for Europe."

Friday laſt arrived here, a cartel from Halifax, with a number of American priſoners. By this veſſel we learn, that a packet had arrived there from New-York, in conſequence of which, the Robuſt of 64 guns, and a number of other ſhips of war, had ſailed for New-York. The Delight ſloop of war, of 16 6 pounders, being the only veſſel of force that was to remain there.

NEWPORT, *July* 22.

Laſt Monday died here M. de VELERNAIS, firſt Lieutenant of the Hermoine frigate, of the wounds he received in her late engagement with the Britiſh frigate the Iris. On Tueſday his remains were interred with military honors, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, *Auguſt* 3.

Saturday laſt came to town nine ſailors, who deſerted from one of the Britiſh frigates, which went up the Sound, mentioned in our laſt. They left the frigate at Huntingdon, and came off in a barge, which they diſpoſed of at the weſtward. Two or three of them are Americans, taken at the battle of Bunker-hill, and compelled into the ſervice, where they continued till they eſcaped as above.

Another deſerter who came in the fleet from New-York, to Huntingdon, ſays the Blond frigate of 32 guns, was ſtranded in Hell-Gate, the guns, ſtores and men ſaved, but the veſſel loſt.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt* 9.

Certain intelligence having been received, that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntingdon-Bay, on his way to Rhode-Iſland, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, his Excellency General Waſhington marched from his camp at Prackneſs the 29th of July, and croſſed the North river the 31ſt, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major General Howe. His Excellency had reſolved, in caſe the enemy ſhould continue their courſe to Rhode-Iſland, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the neceſſary preparations were made for this purpoſe, when intelligence arrived, that the enemy had put back the 31ſt inſtant. It is to be regretted, that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but diſgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reaſon to expect, from the number and ſpirit of our troops, the moſt deciſive and glorious ſucceſs. Sir Henry no doubt relinquiſhed his project, in conſequence of this movement of our army; and it muſt be confeſſed, that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army croſſed the river having ceaſed, the whole recroſſed the 4th inſtant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in proſecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

Laſt week a party of our troops, took near the Engliſh Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light-horſe, and killed one of their riders.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

We hear that Council have appointed Col. JACOB MORGAN, jun. Superintendant of the Commiſſioners for purchaſing proviſions and forage for the army, and of the Waggon Maſters in this State.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Boſton, dated July 26.

"It gives me pleaſure that Congreſs have done ſo much juſtice, in fixing the value of the Loan Office Certificates. They are all laid up for better times. As the intereſt is to be continued on Europe, they are the beſt property a man of fortune can lay up. Goods are fell greatly, ſince the arrival of the French fleet and army. Paper money is ſcarcer than ever gold or ſilver was, the preſent exchange ſixty-five for one. Every body complains for the want of money, our taxes are very heavy. Our merchantmen and prizes come in very plenty. One ſhip has taken three Quebecmen, and the foot of the invoice of one of the three amounts to 80,000l. ſterling."

Monday laſt arrived here a ſchooner, taken in Cheſapeak-Bay by ſome Refugees from New-York, but retaken on her paſſage to that place by one of our privateers.

And yeſterday came up the Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon, ſeven weeks and four days from Falmouth, bound to New-York, prize to the Fair American, Holker and Enterprize privateers, of this port. In the Packet came paſſengers, Capt. Campbell of the 44th regiment, Capt. Mure of the 82d, Capt Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regiment, Capt. Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, Capt. Wallop of Knyphauſen's regiment, and Capt. Landen of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderſon, and three ſervants.

Alſo the brig ——, from New-York for South-Carolina, a prize to the Comet privateer, of this port. We hear her cargoe conſiſts of butter, rum, &c.

Extract of a letter, taken in the Mercury packet, Captain Dillon, from Thomas Irving, of London, to John Cruden, Eſq; Merchant, in New-York, dated June 6, 1780.

"We have been waiting with much impatience, and I may add uneaſineſs, accounts from Sir Henry Clinton. It is now near ſix months ſince he left New-York, and all that we know about his operations is, merely, that he had got in ſight of Charleſtown. I hope in God that the accounts, when they do arrive, will be favourable; the object is of much moment to every body connected with America, for I am firmly convinced, upon the event depends our proſecuting or totally relinquiſhing the war. The diſcontents which are daily breaking out at home here among ourſelves amazingly thwart and embarraſs the meaſures of government. The petitioning buſineſs from the counties had nigh overſet the Miniſtry, and with them the conſtitution; for the people who have been ſtruggling to get into power for theſe ſome years paſt are rank republicans in their hearts, and I am perſwaded would ſtick at nothing to eſtabliſh their favourite ſcheme. Every artifice has been uſed by that ſett of men to deſtroy our public credit with foreigners. Would you believe, that a Gazette has, for theſe two years paſt, been publiſhed at Leyden, under the auſpices of theſe worthy patriots, avowedly for the purpoſe of impreſſing other countries with the idea of a national bankruptcy in this kingdom. Things had got to be tolerably quiet till the other day, that our countryman Lord George Gordon kindled a freſh flame, which has raged with incredible violence in this metropolis ever ſince laſt Friday. Lord George, who is little better than a madman, and ought to be put in a ſtrait jacket, is only the cat's-paw of the party; it is the Diſſenters and Methodiſts who are ſecretly blowing up this flame. They are to make a ſecond attack, I underſtand, to-day on the Parliament-Houſe, and what may be the event I know not; however, there is one circumſtance not unfavourable in this buſineſs, that the popular reſentment is directed full as much againſt many of the leaders in oppoſition as the Miniſtry. Sir George Saville's furniture made a bright bonfire laſt night in Leiceſter-fields; the Baronet himſelf had prudently ſet out the morning preceding for Yorkſhire."

Wedneſday morning, June 7, 1780.

"The mob have continued all laſt night to rage with a degree of violence unknown for this century paſt. Many houſes are pulled down, and the fine new building of Newgate they have reduced to aſhes. The Diſſenters, and Weſley at the head of the Methodiſts, are blowing up the flame."

FOUND,

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 31ſt of July laſt, A GOLD EPAULET. The owner, deſcribing the ſame, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to *Abraham Bolybaker*, or *Francis Brooks*, at Mr. Thomas Middleton's, baker, in Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet. †

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal-pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, who can cook, bake, waſh, iron, ſpin, ſew, is a good nurſe among children, and is very handy at moſt kinds of houſe-work.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite to the Swedes Church. ¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FOUR HORSE TEAMS, with good Waggons, Geers and Covers, all compleat and in good Order, fitting for the road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTS, in Montgomery townſhip, or to ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, in New-Hanover, both of Philadelphia county.

Auguſt 8, 1780. ¶

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Mongahalia in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

* WILLIAM MITCHEL.

WHEREAS JANE HARNETT hath eloped from me her huſband, ſold my effects, run me in debt, and reports that I am gone to New-York, which is utterly falſe, as will appear from under the hand of William Potts, of Mansfield, Burlington county, as follows:

"Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, That James Harnett came to my houſe on or about the 10th day of January, 1780, and continued with me until the 3d day of July, 1780, and behaved himſelf as an honeſt induſtrious man; he returned to my ſervice on the 18th day of ſaid July, and is now with me in my ſervice. Witneſs my hand, this 17th day of July, 1780.

WILLIAM POTTS."

Therefore I, the ſaid James Harnett, having received ſuch baſe uſage at her hands, do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no more for her from this 24th day of July, as witneſs my hand. † JAMES HARNETT.

Mansfield, Burlington county, July 24, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond day of April laſt, A Brindle COW, with a crop off the near ear, twelve years old, a large ſtar in her forehead, one half of her tail white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold on the firſt day of November next, by me

† ROBERT KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Peters, in Blockley townſhip, about a week ago, a RED COW, with a white face, and a BRINDLE HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY SNUT.

Auguſt 11, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1780.

STRAYED away, from off the commons of the city, about the middle of laſt month, a middle ſized COW, ſpotted red and white, about 10 years old, white legs and tail, her two hind teats out of uſe, occaſioned by a ſore bag, and had a hemp rope round her horns. Whoever takes her up, and will deliver her to WILLIAM SNOWDEN, on Society-Hill, near the New-market, ſhall receive *Two Hundred Dollars.* †

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

A CONSIDERABLE Requiſition for the army, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary to call on the ſubſcribers to the Loan, for an immediate payment of their third ten per cent. *Auguſt* 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogſheads; ſalt in tierces; Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. †

THE Proprietors of the real eſtate formerly belonging to Curtis Lewis, in Cheſter county, are hereby notified, that they are to meet at the houſe of George Graham, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 19th of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to conſult on the propriety of ſelling, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of ſaid eſtate for the benefit of the company, and to conſider ſuch other matters reſpecting the ſame as may then be laid before them. It is expected that every perſon intereſted will be punctual in attending at the time and place aforeſaid, as the ſentiments of the Proprietors then preſent will be taken for thoſe of the whole Company.

By order of the Truſtees,
JOHN BEATON, Clerk.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of Law fo feited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Griſwold, Oſwald Eve, Abraham Piſtorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joſeph Griſwold,

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford townſhip, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oſwald Eve, containing a good dwelling houſe, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Tract of Land in Poplar Lane, Fourth-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, late Oſwald Eve's, containing about 6 acres; with the ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon.

One Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three ſtory houſe thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one Tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, &c. thereon.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe in this city, the thirtieth day of Auguſt next: The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents P. C.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of July laſt, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horſe is branded. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information,
JACOW broke into my plantation,
About three days before this date,
Her natural marks I will relate;
Beſides, I think ſhe other cows doth corn,
For ſhe wears a ſtick acroſs her horns;
Beſides ſhe has a curly pate,
Her face is white, her legs are ſtrait;
She is a ſtray miſchevious beaſt,
Eight years of age, I think, at leaſt.
If the right owner doth appear
Before the laſt day of this year;
Him prove his right, and charges pay,
Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the townſhip aforeſaid. †

WANTED,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, and has a ſore back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual. TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a LOT of the ſame width, oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

A ſmall Bank Lot and Houſe, on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North-Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

Auguſt 1, 1780.

GOOD PASTURE for Horſes and Horned Cattle, on the State-Iſland, formerly called Province-Iſland. Enquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, or
JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Iſland.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New Caſtle County, Two MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle on the off ſide, and has a remarkable ſtrait rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mares, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for ſecuring the thief, if ſtolen, paid, on conviction, by ¶ JOHN WATT.

Abington, July 31, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of William Watkins, late of Abington townſhip, deceaſed (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became adminiſtratrix) and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, book or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt, or are indebted to the late partnerſhip of ſaid Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earneſtly requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of Elijah Tomlinſon, in Jenkintown, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of Auguſt next, in order that the ſaid accounts may be properly ſettled and adjuſted. And all perſons that are indebted, or have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are alſo requeſted to attend at the times and place aforeſaid, in order to ſettle all the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, as it is now diſſolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fiſher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for ſome to call and ſettle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforeſaid for the ſettlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS. ¶

WAS taken up on the 22d of June laſt, a Bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale,* and *John Parrock,* all late of the city of *Philadelphia,* have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

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AUGUST. 1780. THE NUMB. 2619.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1780.

The following Intelligence is taken from English Prints found on board the Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon.

LONDON, *May* 25.

THE House of Commons yesterday, in a Committee of ways and means, came to several resolutions; an additional duty of six shillings a barrel on Sweets, and one penny per pound on hair powder, &c. which were ordered to be reported this day.

About half past five, Governor Pownall moved for leave to bring in a Bill, "to enable the King to make a convention of truce, or to conclude a peace with the Colonies on terms convenient and necessary, &c." He stated previously his unwillingness to offer such a motion, unless upon reading it to the House he should observe a disposition to receive and adopt it. He took notice also, of the mischief attending debates on such topics, unless they tended to something certainly useful, and therefore declined enlarging further on the subject till he should bring in the Bill, &c.

He was seconded by Mr. Dempster, who, among other topics, pointed out the aukward situation of conducting so great a war, in which no person could enter the island to propose or consult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be seized as a criminal.

The Speaker then put the question, which seemed likely to pass without any dissent,

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by Congress to assist at any conferences that may take place for the purpose of bringing about a peace, has been here some time, and has had the honor of being introduced to their Majesties and the Royal Family."

Advice is received of an engagement between an English privateer and a Swedish frigate in the North Seas, in consequence of the former demanding to search the latter, which the Swedish officer resisted; the privateer therefore fired a broadside into the frigate, and repeated it so smartly, that the Swede had every officer wounded, and seven men killed, before she could get her guns loaded, having no cartridges made at the time she was attacked. The privateer, as soon as she perceived her force, bore away and escaped. The Swedish Captain is since dead. A strong memorial is come over respecting this transaction, from the Court of Sweden.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"The States of Holland resumed their deliberations this day.

"The Province of Zealand, in consequence of the petition made by this State, for the fitting out of 52 men of war, have agreed to it *in Solidum*, with this restriction, "That the quota of this Province shall not exceed the expences of what is really fitted out by the Admiralty of Zealand and that the equipment, as well what is as what shall be fitted out, shall not be employed without the further consent of that Province, and only conformable to the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 8th of November, 1778, which is exactly agreeable to the sentiments of the Province, explained in their resolutions of the 29th of April and 24th of September of the same year.

"In consequence of which, upon the report, "what equipment will be necessary for the year 1780? And what money will be required over and above that granted by the petition of the 3d of November, 1778? Their High Mightinesses think that for the service till the 1st of May, 1781, as well for the defence of the republic as for the convoys, the Admiralty of the Meze should equip two 70 gun ships, one of 60, three frigates of 36 guns, and one of 20. The Admiralty of Amsterdam should equip one of 70 guns, three of 60, seven of 50, six frigates of 40 guns, six of 36, and five of 20. The Admiralty of Zealand should equip two ships of 60 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and two of 20.

"The Admiralty of West-Friezland, and of the Northern quarter, should furnish two frigates of 36 guns, and two of 20, and the Admiralty of Friezland two 50 gun ships, one frigate of 36 guns, and one of 20; of this equipment, one ship of 70 guns, and 4 of 40 are to guard the coast, and the others serve out at sea, and 13,960 men are to be employed on board this fleet.

"The deputies for maritime affairs have been requested to examine and deliberate upon the best manner of furnishing money for provision, wages, epairs, naval stores, &c.

"The petition for the making good one half of the expences, amounting to 2,623,590 florins, three sols, six doigts, for the above equipment, and which is to be divided among the different Provinces, has also been agreed to, except two sums, amounting to 477,507 florins, 16 sols, five doigts, destined for unprovided expences."

May 26. Advices are received from Holland, that the Dutch are putting full garrisons into the sea ports of the republic; and that the same steps are to be taken immediately, with respect to the barrier and frontier towns.

May 29. The following is an extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament in Ireland, dated Dublin, May 22: "In haste I acquaint you, for immediate publication to Great Britain, that the grand question was this evening properly disposed of, "Resolved that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for better regulating the army.' No debate, except on the side of the constitution; the servants of the Crown never opened their lips, except Sir Richard Heron, who said he would oppose now and ever, in the House and out of it. Upon the division, 140 for it; 18 against it.

Against the Question, including the Tellers,

Solicitor General, Colonel Rawson, Attorney General, John Scott, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Browne, Mr. Copenger, 2d Serjeant, Sir Robert Deane, Sir Richard Heron, (the forlorn Secretary,) Mr. Robert Birch, Mr. Fitzgerald, 3d Serjeant, Mr. Burgh, Mr. St. Ledger, Colonel Dawler, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Meredith, Major Butler, Mr. Swan, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Edward Hunt."

House of Commons of Ireland, Saturday, May 20

Mr. Sharra, a manufacturer of flax, examined; he produced many patterns of the new invented manufacture made of tow, and not to be distinguished from the best of cotton. In the course of his evidence it was proved, that many advantages might be obtained from the cultivation of hemp, and forming it with flax into a strong cloth, for the wear of the labouring part of the community in England and Ireland. The Committee having reported that they made some progress, they were adjourned with the House until Monday.

June 3. Yesterday morning, pursuant to a resolution of the Protestant Association, a number of persons met in St. George's Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve they set out (six a breast) over London-bridge, through Cornhill, and the city, to the amount of about 50,000 men, to the House of Commons, with the Protestant Petition against the Bill passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon presented it.

For the honour of Lord George Gordon, we will not doubt but his Lordship's intention and desire were, that the persons whom he had assembled together, and who went up to Westminster in the manner abovementioned, should have demeaned themselves properly, and as became good and peaceable subjects. The event however of convening so large an assembly is at all times to be dreaded, because it is impossible to govern a popular meeting so congregated, or to answer for their conduct or the consequences of it. Every man who witnessed their behaviour yesterday, and feels at all for the dignity of government, and what is, or at least ought to be, still dearer to every Englishman, the freedom of debate in Parliament! must heartily lament that such a mob were suffered to assemble on any occasion, and most cordially wish the Protestant Association had never existed, rather than the events of yesterday should have occurred. Religion, like all good things, is easy to be perverted, and used for the worst of purposes. History affords dreadful proofs of the verity of this assertion; and our own history teems with so many, that we hope to God it will not be in the power of Lord George Gordon, or any other person, let his intentions be ever so good, and his zeal for the Protestant Religion be ever so great, by making religion his stalking-horse, to give rise to new divisions, new tumults, and new misfortunes at home, in a moment when domestic union is so necessary. To return, however, to the events of yesterday. The number of persons who had put blue cockades in their hats no sooner reached the avenues to the two Houses of Parliament, than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the Members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the Act passed last year, for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman Catholics; and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery, No Popery." It happened we believe rather by accident than design, that the Lords spiritual and temporal received most interruption from them. They stopped the Archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the Lord President of the Council, whom they pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused and traduced to his face. They stopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most imprudent liberties with his Lordship, who was as it were in their possession for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have got so soon away, had not a gentleman jumped into his Lordship's carriage, and by harranguing the mob persuaded them to desist. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the Bishop of Lincoln, wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordship almost by miracle escaped any personal damage. The Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Townshend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His Lordship would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townshend, whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly pushed about, and sent into the house without their bags, and their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lords Willoughby, de Brocke, Lord Boston, and Ashburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffetted about, not only with an indecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly severity for a considerable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords were insulted and personally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the Members of the House of Commons received much insult, further than verbal abuse, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Esq; whom the mob pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glass of Lord Trentham's viz a viz, and were extremely insulting to his Lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time.

The avenues of the House of Commons were so filled with them from the outer door, up to the very door of the House, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmost difficulty the Members got in or out of the House. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the House of Peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers, under his direction, all the passages from the street door, and round the House, were kept clear.

The above is only a hasty account of such of the particulars of the conduct of the mob yesterday as suddenly reached the writer, while he was himself employed in the discharge of his public duty below the bar in the House of Lords. Possibly more and worse consequences followed Lord George Gordon's assembling such a number of persons yesterday for the purposes which his Lordship has already avowed. What the writer has stated, he presumes, is sufficient to make every friend to peace and good government heartily wish, that those in power may take effectual means to prevent so gross an insult to Parliament, and so daring a violation of the quiet of the city of Westminster from being again repeated on any occasion. It is in vain to talk of the liberties of a country, where the democracy can at the pleasure, at the caprice, or in consequence of the mistaken zeal of any individual, let his rank be ever so exalted, be summoned together in large bodies, and being so assembled, can exercise the most lawless and oppressive tyranny, and set the civil power at defiance.

June 5. Lord George Gordon's conduct on Friday at the House of Commons was very extraordinary; he rather abetted the mob than endeavoured to appease them; he rose frequently from his seat to talk to them in the lobby, and inform them of what was passing in the House. At length the door being locked, he went up and harrangued them from the balustrade of the passage, which looks down on the lobby. As he was speaking from this situation, observing the Chaplain near him, he asked him to address the people, and, upon his declining, desired that they would call upon the Clergyman of the House of Commons, to declare whether he approved of the Popish bill. Lord George continuing to urge the Chaplain to give his sentiments, he replied, with a becoming warmth, that "the only opinion which he thought himself at liberty to give was, that all the fatal consequences that might happen that night would be entirely owing to his Lordship."

June 6. Yesterday morning a Privy Council was held on the subject of the present disturbances, and the lawless proceedings of the mob, as well in respect to their violences on the Chapels of the foreign Ministers, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other persons, and in other places. The result of the determinations of this most august meeting was confidently declared in the drawing-room to be, that a proclamation should instantly be issued, offering a reward of 500l. to those who would discover, and give such testimony as should bring to conviction, the person or persons principally concerned in destroying and setting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambassador on Friday evening. It was also said, with equal confidence, that a commission was to be made out, authorizing certain persons therein named, to bring to trial without delay, those who should be charged as principals in the late and present riots, in order that, by making an immediate example of the most heinous offenders, future disturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thousands saved.

Yesterday the mob which take part with the Protestants continued very riotous in Rope-makers alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the Chapel School-house, and dwelling-houses belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find and burnt it, the roof of the buildings not escaping. They pulled down a house belonging to the Roman Catholic schoolmaster, in Moorfields, in about one hour yesterday, which, when done, some thousands went to the Roman Catholic school in Charles square, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassador's chapels, night and day.

Last night a large mob of riotous persons suddenly attacked the house of Sir George Saville in Leicester fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the Horse Guards being sent for, the mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

The house of Mr. Rainforth, tallow-chandler, in Stanhope-street, Clare market, was also last night set fire to by some evil disposed persons, and was burning furiously when this paper went to press.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Notwithstanding the alarms of particular members on account of the multitude, who filled up all the avenues to

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

BESIDES the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambaſſador's chapels, which the mob nearly deſtroyed on Friday laſt, a body of men aſſembled on Sunday night in Little Moorfields, broke into the Popiſh chapel there, demoliſhed the inſide, and burnt the altar, images and pictures, and every other moveable. They diſperſed about nine o'clock, on the arrival of a party of the guards. The Lord Mayor and ſeveral Aldermen attended, and endeavoured to prevent the demolition of the chapel, but in vain. Smuggled goods, to the value of 500l. were, it is ſaid, diſcovered in one of the Roman Catholic chapels, and deſtroyed.

To prevent any further miſchief, eſpecially as handbills had been circulated yeſterday for another meeting of the Proteſtants this day in St. George's Fields, detachments of light horſe were early marched from different parts of Surry, towards the avenues leading into St. George's Fields, to diſperſe any whom they might find there collected. Other parties of horſe and foot were marched from the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to different parts of the town, for the ſame purpoſe. The avenues about the Palace, Weſtminſter-hall, and both Houſes of Parliament, were in particular ſtrongly guarded with troops, to prevent any repetition of the inſults offered on Friday laſt to the members.

The Catholic Ambaſſadors had a meeting yeſterday in St. James's Street, at the breaking up of which couriers were ſent off to their ſeveral Courts, with accounts of the demolition of their chapels; to which are ſaid to be added ſeveral pointed obſervations, by no means in favour of the preſent civil government of the Britiſh dominions.

The Lady of the Sardinian Ambaſſador was ſo frighted when the rioters ſet fire to the chapel, which joins his Excellency's dwelling-houſe, that ſhe fainted away; and, what muſt greatly add to her ſufferings, her Excellency is with child.

It is ſaid, that inſtructions are given to Admiral Geary to ſail immediately for Breſt, to block up the French ſhips in that port, and prevent their junction with the Spaniſh ſquadron, which is ſoon expected there.

A letter from Cadiz, dated May 5, ſays, "Yeſterday the Sartine, a flag of truce ſhip, arrived here from the Eaſt-Indies, having on board Monſieur de Bellecombe, late Governor of Pondicherry, with his family, and ſeveral other French officers. This ſhip, being near the Cape Saint Vincent, had the misfortune to meet with the ſquadron under the command of Commodore Johnſtone. The Captain made the uſual ſignals, and never attempted to fly or to avoid the ſaid ſquadron; but Commodore Johnſtone, on board the Romney, of 50 guns, who certainly could not be ignorant of theſe ſignals, came up, and, in ſpite of the law of nations, fired two broadſides into the Sartine, by which 25 perſons were killed and wounded. The Captain and two officers are among the number of the killed. This inhuman attempt was ſo little expected on board the Sartine, that every body kept upon deck; and one of the bullets ſtruck juſt at the feet of Madam de Bellecombe. Mr. Johnſtone perceiving, or feigning to perceive, his error, ceaſed to fire, and ſent a letter of excuſe."

Advice is received from Toulon, that a ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, and five frigates, with tranſports, with proviſions, &c. on board, ſailed from thence the 20th ult. for the Weſt Indies, and that Paul Jones was gone with them, having obtained a commiſſion, and the command of one of the moſt capital ſhips.

On Saturday morning died ſuddenly, as he was ſtepping into his carriage, Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; formerly Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in which poſt he ſucceeded the late Sir Francis Bernard.

June 8. The populace from about ſix o'clock on Tueſday laſt were peaceable, and when the Houſe of Commons broke up, Lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge ſtreet, and acquainted the people with the proceedings of the Houſe, adviſing them to depart quietly. The horſes from his chariot were immediately taken off, and he was drawn away in triumph amidſt the acclamations of a numerous multitude.

The inſide of the public office of Sir John Fielding, in Bow-ſtreet, was deſtroyed, and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Saville's and Mr. Maberley's houſes were alſo deſtroyed. The Ship ale-houſe, in Gate-ſtreet, a Romiſh ſchool in Ruſſel-ſtreet, and a houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet, were alſo levelled by the populace. The Fleet priſon, after the priſoners had removed their goods out of it, was ſet on fire and demoliſhed; as was alſo the King's-Bench priſon, the New Bridewell and other adjoining buildings, and the toll-gatherer's houſe on Blackfriars bridge. The Poultry Compter would have ſhared the ſame fate, if the Lord-Mayor had not ordered the rioters confined there to be releaſed.

Juſtice Wilmot's houſe and office, and a houſe in Moorfields were burnt, and ſeveral other houſes pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord North's houſe was alſo about to be attacked, but a party of horſe prevented its demolition. Juſtice Wills was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of ſome offence given by his coachman to them while on his road to Weſtminſter. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wedneſday morning they attacked Lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, burnt all his Lordſhip's elegant furniture, his law library, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of volumes, with many capital manuſcripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took poſſeſſion of his wine cellars, and gave the wine plentifully to the populace. A ſmall party of ſoldiers arriving, the riot act was read and the ſoldiers ordered to fire, by which five perſons were killed and ſeven or eight wounded. The mob however were not intimidated, but proceeded in the attempt, and would not deſiſt till the houſe, ſtables, &c. were all conſumed. Lord Mansfield's loſs is eſtimated at 30,000l.---- Both he and his Lady eſcaped by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters broke the houſe open.

The damage done by the populace ſince laſt Friday is eſtimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. ſterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wedneſday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouſes of Mr. Langdale, a diſtiller, of Holborn, were ſet on fire, on account of his being a Papiſt, which occaſioned ſuch a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No leſs than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A ſkirmiſh happened in the Poultry, between a large party of the populace (then on their march, as it is ſaid, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horſe and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches paſſing through Fleet market, and alſo at ſeveral private houſes, for money, which was generally complied with through fear of the conſequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of ſeven battalions of militia, and at leaſt 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults.

A large quantity of chain ſhot and cannon ball was ſent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a poſture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has alſo been ſent there for its ſecurity.---At the Queen's Palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew and Windſor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.-----Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were ſerved to the ſoldiers on Tueſday, for the defence of both Houſes of Parliament.

Orders were ſent down laſt night to Admiral Geary, at Portſmouth, to put to ſea immediately, for fear the enemy ſhould take advantage of our inteſtine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this iſland.

HOUSE of PEERS, Tueſday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor roſe and objected to proceeding to buſineſs, when their doors were inveſted with a military force. He was of opinion, that an act paſſed under ſuch circumſtances would not have the weight or nature of a law.

Lord Ravenſworth wiſhed their Lordſhips, in conjunction with the other Houſe, would inſtantly take the petitions of the people into conſideration, and thereby quell the riots and the diſtempers of the people at once.—Earl Bathurſt, Earl Mansfield, and the Earl of Hillſborough, aſſured the Houſe that Miniſters had taken every precaution, and exerted every power they were veſted with, to quell the riots, and reſtore the public tranquility.—The Houſe then adjourned.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the ſuppreſſion of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its ſuppreſſion, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the perſons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench and the Fleet priſon.

All the Judges were ſummoned to attend at the Grand Council held at St. James's on Wedneſday evening, to deliver their opinions on the reſolution of the cabinet, relative to the publiſhing martial law; and it is ſaid there was only one diſſentient among that learned body, including the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, who was againſt the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and intereſting criſis. Moſt of the Lords in oppoſition were requeſted to attend at this Grand Council of the nation. The Lords who attended in conſequence of this application were, the Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their ſecurity armed themſelves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough alſo exerted themſelves very laudably for the ſuppreſſion of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the aſſiſtance of the military, prevented the deſtruction of the Marſhalſea, which was attempted to be ſet on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the ſkirmiſh. One means uſed, namely, that of forcing every perſon, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military aſſociation in London had a very conſiderable ſhare in reſtoring peace. They had a ſkirmiſh with the populace in Broad-ſtreet, in which ſeveral of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before laſt was made in the following manner: A brewer's man, mounted on a horſe hung round with the Newgate chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates. The guard firſt uſed perſuaſives, but theſe proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom inſtantly expired, the mob deſiſted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for ſome time.

In ſeveral parts of London the populace went about from houſe to houſe, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that paſſed. All the ſhops were ſhut up on Thurſday, and no buſineſs was done.

A conſiderable number of perſons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the priſons and other riotous acts. They are confined in the Savoy priſon. Two perſons were alſo detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before Alderman Woolridge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not diſcover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The perſon who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is alſo apprehended and committed to the Tower. And alſo a book-binder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock, on Friday, Lord George Gordon was taken into cuſtody by the King's meſſengers, and conveyed to the horſe guards. About ſeven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom Lord George Gordon was examined. This examination laſted till paſt nine, when Lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his ſervants were alſo apprehended, and his papers, &c. ſecured. He was carried to the Tower in ſo judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his Lordſhip was one of the largeſt ever known to be employed on the like occaſion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his Lordſhip's coach very cloſe. Theſe were preceded by Gen. Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a Colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the eſcort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fiſher, Secretary to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are alſo committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of Parliament, Lord North is to deliver a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Commons, informing them of his having given orders to ſeize a Member of their Houſe, and ſpecifying the charges againſt him, after which a ſpecial commiſſion will be appointed for his trial.

The commiſſion to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedderburne, and Lord Amherſt are named as two of the commiſſioners.

Amongſt the rioters taken yeſterday is a capital tradeſman, who abſolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thurſday Admiral Geary ſailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips of the line, five frigates, a fire-ſhip and ſeveral cutters. It is ſaid they are to be joined by five more ſhips of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is ſecond, Admiral Darby third, Admiral Digby fourth, and Admiral Roſs fifth in command.

The deſtruction of Lord Mansfield's houſe may be conſidered as a public loſs. Three hundred manuſcript volumes of notes, and other valuable profeſſional papers of this great law luminary, were deſtroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the diſtinct privileges of both Houſes of Parliament, which, after the utmoſt perſwaſion, his Lordſhip had conſented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the firſt inſtant, at Guernſey, ſays, "A King's cutter juſt arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 tranſports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concale Bay. The people at Guernſey are all under arms, and wiſh for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jerſey or at ſea cannot determine."

THE SCOURGE, No. III.

Saturday, February 12, 1780.

Can ye, O Britons, UNCONCERN'D, *behold*
Your rights invaded, and your country ſold!
See FREEDOM *tottering on the brink of fate,*
Her friends impriſon'd, and her foes elate!
No—one more glorious ſtruggle let us make,
And if we fail—we'll periſh for her ſake:
FREEDOM *alone, to* LIFE *can* RELISH *give,*
And ceaſing to be FREE, *let's ceaſe to* LIVE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Friends and Countrymen,

IT is your virtue and your firmneſs alone, which can give new life to the expiring *freedom* of your country, and reſtore the ſacred conſtitution of the Britiſh empire to its priſtine vigour. It is in your power, by a well-timed *reſiſtance* at this moment (and it is a duty you owe to yourſelves and to your poſterity) to eſtabliſh your violated rights and liberties upon a foundation, not to be again ſhaken by any baſe, obſtinate or hypocritical *tyrant* upon earth.

You have ſeen all your calamities, all your oppreſſions, and all your grievances, not only treated with contempt, but turned intoridicule by him, whoſe duty it was to have *redreſſed*, if not *prevented* them, and on whoſe head the crown of theſe realms is unworthily placed; for, as the immortal *Algernon Sidney* ſays, "An *aſs* will never leave his ſtupidity, though he be covered with ſcarlet, and he that is by nature a *ſlave*, will be ſo ſtill, though a *crown* be put upon his head;" and it is hard to imagine a more violent inverſion of the laws of God and nature, than to raiſe him to the THRONE, whom *nature* intended for the CHAIN.

You have vainly expected, and as vainly flattered yourſelves, that your repreſentatives, to whom you have intruſted your liberty and your property, would have redreſſed the injuries you have ſuffered. No—they are the venal, baſe betrayers of your rights, the plunderers of your property; the traiterous authors of all the miſery and ruin which has been brought upon the nation; the mere inſtruments of an infamous and corrupt court, bribed by the king and miniſtry with the *public money*, to oppreſs, and, if poſſible, to enſlave you. Having thus notoriouſly inverted the ſacred and important end of their inſtitution, and, inſtead of being your guardians and protectors, a majority of them are become the engines of tyranny in the hands of the crown, the power which *you* gave them ceaſes of courſe, and reverts back into your own hands; your happineſs and proſperity being no longer the rule of their conduct, all laws made for levying taxes on you (to anſwer the diabolical purpoſes of corruption) by ſuch a band of traitors and public robbers, muſt be to all intents and purpoſes void, in the eye of reaſon, juſtice and common ſenſe, and ought not to be *obeyed*, but *reſiſted*.

It was a complaint againſt *Charles* the *firſt*, that he levied taxes *without* conſent of parliament. Where then, my countrymen, is the difference between a king exacting or demanding money of the people by his own arbitrary will, without the ſanction of parliament, or illegally robbing them by means of a *corrupt* and *ſecret influence* over a majority of its members; nay, the latter is ten thouſand times more dangerous to the conſtitution, and more fatal to your liberties. The firſt being an *open* violation of the laws, and an arbitrary ſtretch of kingly prerogative, gives an immediate alarm throughout the nation, and the people are preſently on their guard to oppoſe and reſiſt it; but this *corrupt* and *ſecret influence*, or, in other words, *bribing* your repreſentatives to betray their truſt, and give to the crown an abſolute power over your purſes, is more ſlow and ſure, and its conſequences not ſo ſoon foreſeen or felt, nor yet ſo eaſily guarded againſt or prevented! It is the worſt and blackeſt *treaſon* againſt the laws and conſtitution, in the *king* or *miniſter* who does it; becauſe it goes to the entire ſubverſion of all legal government, it ſaps the foundation of public right, public juſtice and public virtue, and muſt in the end not only deſtroy your liberties, but eſtabliſh tyranny and deſpotiſm in the land, by *act of parliament*; and it will then be too late to complain; for if you ſhould have reſolution to do it, you will be told by the haughty imperial tyrant on the throne, "It is not in my power to give you any relief; indeed, I know of no ſuch grievances as you mention and have now laid before me; they do not exiſt; the application is therefore not only very improper, but *indecent*, deſigned by a few diſcontented people to alarm the kingdom, and to infuſe into the minds of my *peaceable* and *well affected* ſubjects, falſe fears and apprehenſions; and I ſhould ill deſerve the title of king of a FREE PEOPLE, if I paid the leaſt attention to it: I cannot alter the law you complain of, and to which I gave my aſſent, by and with the *advice* of my PARLIAMENT, and by that *advice* I ſhall abide."

Friends and fellow-countrymen: It is neceſſary you ſhould know and be made fully acquainted with your own conſequence and importance in the ſtate, and no longer ſuffer yourſelves to be duped and plundered daily, by the corrupt union of the king, lords and commons. Conſider, that they have not, nor can have any *power*, either jointly or ſeparately, but what is *derived* from *you*, which they hold in *truſt* for your good, and the general ſafety of the kingdom, and for which you have allowed them certain privileges and advantages. Now, as they have acted in direct oppoſition to your welfare, and by that means betrayed that truſt you delegated to them, and nearly effected your and the nation's ruin, they are evidently become tyrants and uſurpers, and ought to be treated as ſuch, and diſpoſſeſſed of thoſe powers ſo abuſed, which they can have no longer any *right* to exerciſe. You are the origin

of all the power veſted in the three heads of the conſtitution, you were a people before there was any ſuch thing as king, lords and commons, or any form of government conſtituted (and that power which is *original* muſt be *ſuperior*) and you have an undoubted right, when you ſee or think it neceſſary for your own preſervation, to enter into *aſſociations*, or aſſemble in convention, in order to take the government into your own hands, and to conſider of delegating new powers, for the future advantage and benefit of the kingdom.

Reaſon and common ſenſe clearly point out to the meaneſt capacity, that when all delegated powers fail or expire, when governors ruin the people they ſhould protect, when the parliament is deſtroyed, or what is the ſame thing, if not worſe, corrupted, and betray their conſtituents, the people, who are the *original* of all *delegated* power, ought to drag the miſcreants from their ſeats, that they might ſuffer, if poſſible, a puniſhment equal to their crimes, as an example to all future traitors. But while you, my fellow-ſubjects, remain quiet and *inactive* under every oppreſſion, every violation of your rights, and every act of tyranny, be aſſured your taſk-maſters will go on till you are enſlaved beyond redemption through your own baſeneſs, till your property is gone, and with it your power, and till you have not one liberty, nor one privilege left to boaſt of.

Rouſe then, if you have ſtill any claim or pretenſions to the name of Engliſhmen. The grand, the important queſtion agitated in the kingdom is, whether you ſhall continue to be a *free* people, or become *ſlaves*. Let not a fatal lethargy lull you into a fancied ſecurity, and obliterate the ſenſe of glory, till your chains are faſt rivetted. 'Tis freedom calls, and demands your protection and ſupport; that freedom which every ſenſible mind, and every Engliſhman, holds inſeparable from the idea of happineſs on earth. Be not intimidated by the diſpleaſure or the frowns of a *tyrant*, nor by the threats of power; that would not only betray a degree of cowardice, but prove a baſeneſs of ſpirit unworthy of Britons. In a cauſe ſo important, ſo glorious in its conſequences, we ſhould know no *fear*. You, my fellow-countrymen, ſecured with the armour of truth, and having all the laws of juſtice, humanity and heaven on your ſide, may bid defiance to the boldeſt and cruelleſt tyrant upon earth, even to a *Nero*, with all his hoſt of ſlaves, and make them *tremble*.

Let me conjure you to be no longer deceived by the *pious hypocriſy* of the preſent king. He has done more, in the ſhort ſpace of a few years, to ſubvert your religion and liberties, and to ruin the nation, than ever *Charles* the *firſt* did during the whole courſe of his life, and yet he was brought to the *block*, by the virtue, firmneſs and reſolution of our forefathers. If he had not, we at this day ſhould not have had either liberty or freedom to have contended for, nor would England have been reduced to its preſent miſerable, diſgraceful and ruinous ſtate, by a daſtardly, muliſh tyrant of the houſe of *Brunſwick*.

James the *ſecond*, at his firſt coming to the crown of England, profeſſed (though not BORN a BRITON) ſo much tenderneſs for the people, and ſo great a regard for the preſervation of their liberties and their property, that the parliament and people generouſly gave him more money than he aſked, and he himſelf had honour enough to put a ſtop to the profuſion of their grants and fooliſh loyalty. The deluded people preſently ſaw their error, for he ſoon began to put the imperial law of his own WILL in execution, and to exerciſe an arbitrary and uncontrouled power over them. However, *James* had not long altered from what he *ſeemed* to be in his firſt ſpeech, than the people altered too. The ſatisfaction in, and veneration for their *new* king, vaniſhed in a ſhort time; and from the pleaſing hopes of living free and happy ſubjects under him, they ſunk into all the juſt and dreadful apprehenſions of becoming deſpiſed and miſerable ſlaves. A general conſternation fell upon the kingdom, and the wretches who had armed the tyrant with his power, and ſupported him in it, were the firſt to leave him, and the moſt forward to invite and join with a deliverer. *James*, being thus deſerted by his prieſts and chaplains (who had inveſted him with all his illegal arbitrary power) and by every *honeſt* Engliſhman, was ſoon reduced to the neceſſity of truſting to and depending upon a mercenary band of *biref* troops, who alſo deſerted him, and he was at length obliged to fly from the face of an injured people, and to ſeek refuge in a foreign land, as a proper and juſt reward for all his villainy. That another baſe, ungrateful, perjured, hypocritical and blood-thirſty tyrant may ſhare the ſame, or a worſe fate, is the ſincere wiſh of millions.

BOSTON, Auguſt 7.

Yeſterday Captain Barnes, in a Packet Brig, returned here, after a tedious paſſage of nine weeks from Bilboa, laden with naval ſtores, blankets, &c. By Capt. Barnes we have an account that the General Pickering, belonging to Salem, mounting 16 ſix pounders, and 47 men, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Harriden, on her voyage to Spain, on the 29th of May fell in with a Britiſh cutter of 20 guns, which, after an hour and 45 minutes engagement, ſhe beat off. That on the firſt of June he fell in with a lugg-ſchooner, called the Golden Eagle, of London, mounting 14 nine and 8 four pounders, and 57 men, which he took; ſhe was commanded by Robert Scott, and was fitted out at Little Hampton, in Suſſex, for a 6 months cruize. That on the 4th of June, after 15 hours chaſe, came up the Achilles, from Weymouth, Capt. Williams, who retook the ſchooner, and gained information of Capt. Harriden's force, whom he endeavoured to board, on which an engagement enſued, which laſted two hours and 55 minutes, within piſtol ſhot, when the Achilles ſheered off, and being the faſteſt ſailer got clear: Captain Harriden then again retook his prize, on board of which was the Second Lieutenant of the Achilles, who gave the following account, viz.---that ſhe mounted 22 long French nine pounders, 6 eighteen pounders ſhort, 12 four pounders, and 2 two pounders braſs, with her tops manned, and ſome ſwivels, and 190 men. She had been out four weeks, and taken only one Dutchman. Capt. Harriden had only one marine killed and eight wounded, all of which were like to do well.

Captain Barnes alſo adviſes, that two Spaniſh veſſels had taken a Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, and carried her ſafe into port.

A number of very valuable prizes have arrived ſafe in port ſince our laſt.

We are aſſured 19 (out of 38) ſail of victuallers, bound from Europe to Quebec will ſhortly make their appearance in a new liſt of veſſels taken from the enemy, which will put it beyond a doubt that they have arrived ſafe in port.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 29.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a fleet appeared off Rhode-Iſland, ſaid to conſiſt of about 18 or 20 ſail, among which are 9 or 10 ſhips of the line, the remainder frigates, and ſmaller armed veſſels, under the command of Admiral Greaves.

Auguſt 5. Since the accounts were received here of an intended attack upon the French troops at Rhode-Iſland, the whole of the militia of this State, and conſiderable body from Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Connecticut, have, much to their honour, chearfully turned out and marched to the ſupport of our generous Friends and Allies, thereby manifeſting their attachment to them, and their zeal for the common cauſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 23.

Laſt Thurſday the brig Bellona arrived here as a flag from Charleſtown, with a number of ladies, who ſpeak very highly of the polite attention and humane treatment they received from the gentlemen, both in the military and naval departments, when they applied for the flag. We learn from that quarter, that all the troops, except a regiment or two of Heſſians, had ſome weeks ago been drafted to join L. Cornwallis, but that his Lordſhip had returned to town, and quarters were taken, as was believed, for the whole force, which were ſaid to be retreating into the town. Reports ſaid, that the Britiſh horſe had been moſtly cut off in an action with our people, and that Col. Tarlton was wounded, and Lord Rawdon killed; other reports had a body of our troops between the enemy and the town, and our horſe within forty-five miles of Charleſtown, and that General Gates was at Camden, and the Continental Colours flying at George-town. This much however is certain, that for ſome weeks paſt they had no accounts from their army which they choſe to publiſh, and that our friends in town had formed very favourable prognoſtics from Jemmy Simpſon, a noted refugee (the Joſeph Galloway of Charleſtown) and ſome others of the principal refugees, having taken their paſſages for England. By the flag we learn, that the enemy as well as the citizens were very ſickly, and that upwards of 600 of our troops had deſerted from them.

Late advices from the ſouthward inform, that the Continental forces and militia have beat the Britiſh in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; that Lord Rawdon and 600 men had been ſtormed in a fort, his Lordſhip and moſt of his party killed, and that Lord Cornwallis's army was very much weakened by ſickneſs, deſertion, and loſs in killed and wounded.

By a letter of the 15th ult. from Charleſtown, we are adviſed, that Sir James Wright had muſtered an Aſſembly at Savannah, in Georgia, and paſſed an act, depriving every perſon who had been active againſt the royal cauſe, of the rights of citizenſhip for the term of three years; leaving it, however, in the power of the Governor and Council to take off or ſhorten the interdiction, upon ſubmiſſion, and the exertion of ſome extraordinary act of loyalty. The Houſe was ſounded upon a bill of attainder, but the Members were too much afraid of the vengeance of a Republican Aſſembly, which might ſoon take their place, to agree to it.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 7.

"A lugger is juſt arrived, and the maſter of her brings intelligence of a French fleet of 12 ſail of the line, which the maſter of a polacre bound to Salem informed him he had ſpoke with fourteen days ago on their paſſage to Rhode-Iſland. I hope for a confirmation ſoon, but cannot be reſponſible for the truth of this information.

"Our privateers have had great ſucceſs in falling in with a fleet of tranſports, bound from Great-Britain to Quebec; they were under convoy of three frigates, but were diſperſed by a French ſeventy four, which fell in with them off the Weſtern Iſlands. It is ſaid that twelve of the tranſports were taken by this ſhip, and we have certain intelligence of 18 that were taken by our privateers as follows: by the Brutus 5, two arrived; the Eſſex 4, two arrived; the Jack 4, not arrived; the America 2, not arrived; the Stark 3, arrived. The ſeven that are arrived are laden with proviſions, ſpirits, and Engliſh goods.—The remainder is daily expected."

Extract of a letter from a perſon lately from New-York, dated Auguſt 10, 1780.

"The engagement between the Trumbull frigate and the ſhip Watt was by far the moſt ſevere of any that has happened on the coaſt this war, and is perhaps only to be equalled by that of Paul Jones with the Seraphis. She arrived in ſo amazing a ſhattered condition, that the wharves near where ſhe lay were conſtantly crouded for ſundry days by people of all ranks to view her. She received near one hundred balls in her hull only, and had 92 men killed and wounded. Her cargo was immenſely valuable, and no inſurance was made on her by the owners, as ſhe was fitted on purpoſe to fight any frigate ſhe ſhould meet. Her Captain has been candid and generous enough to give great applauſe to the officers and crew of the Trumbull, and confeſſes he had no idea of being ſo roughly handled by any Rebel ſhip of her force."

Laſt Sunday came to town, Captain Richard Grinnell, who made his eſcape from the Scorpion priſonſhip in New-York, on Tueſday the 15th inſt. He informs us, that on the day he left New-York, there was the hotteſt preſs ever known there, they preſſed about 700 men that day, and the preſs ſtill continued; that they not only took ſeamen, but all the refugees, labourers and merchant's clerks they came acroſs. Captain Grinnell further ſays, that there was on board the two priſon ſhips, Scorpion and Strumbillo, about 300 priſoners.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize ſchooner, bound from St. Chriſtophers for New-York, laden with rum, taken by the Holker and Fair American privateers, of this port. Alſo a ſloop, laden with tobacco, taken in Cheſapeak-bay, and retaken by the General Green.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 18, 1780.

CONGRESS reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the Court-Martial on the trial of Doctor William Shippen, Director-General, and thereupon paſſed the following order:

The Court-Martial having acquitted Doctor William Shippen,

Ordered, That he be diſcharged from arreſt.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

Lower Merion townſhip, Philad. county, July 28, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID SHANNON, on the 2d of June laſt, a Black HORSE, with a ſtar and one white foot, ſeveral white ſpots on his back, and one white ſpot under his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

THE Subſcribers to the Loan will be called on for their fourth Payments of *Ten per Cent.* on Wedneſday, the 23d inſtant. *Auguſt* 18, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the ſouth branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York to adjuſt the Accompts of the Creditors of SAMUEL FARRA, do appoint Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at the houſe of Elizabeth Gartner, Widow, in York-Town; at which Time and Place all the Creditors are deſired to attend, with their Vouchers, &c.

York, July 28, 1780.
HENRY MILLER,
WILLIAM BAILY,
THOMAS ARMOR.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Mancheſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A LIST of Stray Horſes and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a ſtar in her face, and a white ſpot on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſmall ſized.---One brown MARE, about 8 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be ſeen.---One ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IB. ſome ſaddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the ſhoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little.----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right ſhoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed horſes and mares are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Campington, near Coates's Burying-ground, on the 2d of Auguſt inſt. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near ſhoulder PP. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horſe and thief, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1780. MICHAEL STIVER.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a near two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

the Houſe yeſterday, about two hundred members attended in their places.

Mr. Buller made ſeveral obſervations, as well upon the alarming conduct of the populace, as the meaſures which had been taken by government to prevent the dangerous effects of the popular outrages; after which he moved four reſolutions to the following effect:

I. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to inſult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that Houſe.

II. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed in the late tumults, and to diſcover the authors, promoters and abettors thereof.

III. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Attorney General to commence and carry on proſecutions againſt ſuch perſons as were in cuſtody, charged with deſtroying the property and breaking into the houſes and chapels of the foreign Miniſters and others.

IV. That his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to cauſe compenſation to be made to thoſe foreign Miniſters and others, whoſe property had been injured in the ſaid riots, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that the Houſe of Commons would make proviſion for the ſame.

Theſe ſeveral motions met almoſt the general approbation of the Houſe, and were carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Burke made a very animated ſpeech upon the alarming and dangerous proceedings of the populace. He was extremely ſevere againſt thoſe who were capable of miſleading the people to ſuch violent outrages againſt the laws and conſtitution of their country, as well as againſt reaſon, juſtice and humanity, and he dealt his cenſure with vehemence againſt Government, for that relaxed ſtate of the police which could no longer protect even legiſlature itſelf from violence and inſult at their very gates. In ſhort, he felt ſo much for the debaſed dignity of Parliament at that moment, that he loſt all temper, and bitterly lamented the fate of ſuch times, when thoſe who pretended to be the advocates of freedom were eſtabliſhing the moſt wretched ſlavery, and exhibited the unhappy proſpect which was then at their gates—*a bludgeoned mob*, and *an armed ſoldiery!* He lamented, in the moſt melancholy terms, the dreadful neceſſity that obliged the military power, the notorious bane of liberty, to be called in, to defend not only the freedom, but the very exiſtence of Parliament!

Mr. Fox alſo lamented the neceſſity of calling in the aſſiſtance of the military, which he attributed ſolely to the weak adminiſtration of public affairs. He reprobated, in terms equally warm as thoſe of Mr. Burke, the promoters of the riots---the violence of which would degrade us, he ſaid, in the eyes of Europe; for the world would ſee that thoſe men who were at the head of adminiſtration were incapable of governing the affairs of a State.

Sir George Saville ſpoke on the ſame ſide, blamed the rioters and miniſters alike, and remarked that it was not a little ſingular in the preſent mobs, that they ſhould equally direct their violence againſt the friends and enemies of liberty.

Mr. Herbert, obſerving Lord George Gordon with a blue ribbon, declared that he could not ſit and vote in that Houſe, at a moment whilſt he ſaw a noble Lord in it with an enſign of riot in his hat.

Lord George's friends interpoſed upon this, and his Lordſhip not being willing to take out his cockade, they in a manner forced it from him.

Mr. Dunning ſpoke nearly the ſame ſentiments of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, condemning the *Miniſtry*, the *Military*, and the *Mob*. It was the general opinion of the Houſe, as well as the Gentlemen, that no act of that Houſe could be legal, which was agreed to whilſt the Houſe was beſet with the *ſoldiery* and a *mob*.

General Conway, upon the above ground, and to preſerve the dignity of Parliament, moved,

That this Houſe will, as ſoon as the tumults ſubſide which are now ſubſiſting, proceed immediately to the due conſideration of the ſeveral petitions preſented to this Houſe from many of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, and take the ſame into their ſerious deliberation.

Lord G. Gordon ſaid, that if the Houſe would appoint a day to diſcuſs the buſineſs, and promiſe to do it to the ſatisfaction of the people, he made no doubt but they would quietly diſperſe.

Sir Fletcher Norton lamented the loſt dignity of Parliament. Many other members delivered their ſentiments; ſome were for an adjournment till the Houſe could proceed to buſineſs without being awed by any power, either of the crown or the populace. Others thought an adjournment at ſuch a time would be more injurious to the dignity of the Houſe than any other meaſure they could take; but what was to be done! *Bludgeons* terrified ſome, and *bayonets* alarmed others; but it was the general opinion of the Houſe to adjourn till to-morrow.

They then adjourned to Thurſday, when the above petitions will be taken into conſideration.

June 7. Yeſterday, about noon, a conſiderable body of people aſſembled again in St. George's Fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horſe, foot guards, and light horſe paraded in the ſtreets, to preſerve a paſſage for the members carriages to the different Houſes. Another detachment of foot guards took poſſeſſion of Weſtminſter-hall, the doors of which they at laſt cloſed to prevent the mob entering there: Several members of both Houſes who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the Houſe for a conſiderable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was preſently ſurrounded by ſome of the moſt decent of the petitioners, who expoſtulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman Catholic Bill; Mr. Burke in his defence ſaid he certainly had ſeconded the motion for the bill, and thought himſelf juſtified in ſo doing; ſaid he underſtood he was a marked man, on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out ſingly amongſt them, conſcious of having done nothing that deſerved their cenſure in the ſlighteſt degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue ſo.

Mr. Burke at laſt got rid of theſe troubleſome interrogators. The mob, ſome thouſands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlaſſes, bludgeons, &c. now attacked ſeveral of the Peers, on their way to the Houſe, whom they roughly treated, particularly Lord Sandwich, whoſe chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the Admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glaſs.

About ſeven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the perſons of the four men committed for ſetting fire to the Romiſh chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their requeſt: They then broke into Mr. Akerman's houſe, and ſet it on fire, which was done ſo effectually, that in a little time the whole of that vaſt building was one continued flame: In the mean time they broke in and releaſed every priſoner, amongſt whom were ſeveral perſons under ſentence of death; ſo deliberately did the priſoners make their eſcape, that they took time to carry off their bedding; and ſuch utenſils as they had in priſon. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was ſo affected at the unexpected change in his ſituation, that he fainted away whilſt his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, the inſide of which they preſently deſtroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the ſtreet. Theſe triumphs were ſucceeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Lord Petre's houſe in Park-lane was gutted laſt night by the mob; as was Juſtice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the Brewer, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainsford's country-houſe at Hampſtead was likewiſe totally deſtroyed.

It was reported laſt night that more than three thouſand of the mob were gone down to Lord Petre's ſeat at Thorndon-hall, in Eſſex, with an intent to deſtroy that beautiful ſtructure.

The New Priſon and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to preſs.

Large detachments of the military were poſted round the Bank all laſt night.

Whatever may be the future fate of the preſent petition againſt the Catholic bill, the Houſe diſpoſed of it very judiciouſly, by defering it to a future day. To have rejected it might have been productive of diſagreeable conſequences in the then temper of the people: To have approved it at the mandate of a tumultuous aſſembly, would have betrayed a degree of fear unworthy a Britiſh Senate.

At the deſtruction of the ſtock in trade of Mr. Rainsford the tallow-chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very buſily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed,—"You tallow-"chandler to his Majeſty and the Houſe of Commons, "and not light up for the King's birth-day? Fie for "ſhame! Maſter Rainsford, ſee what trouble you give "your beſt friends!"

WILLIAM MITCHEL, of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Mongahala in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

* WILLIAM MITCHEL.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale,* and *John Parrock*, all late of the city of *Philadelphia*, have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed meſſuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach-Houſe on Front-ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, iſſuing out of a large lot of ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's eſtate, and John Drinker; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee ſimple.

No. 4. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, iſſuing out of a lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet (adjoining the above deſcribed lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennſylvania currency each, iſſuing out of two lots of ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide 111 feet, and on the ſouth-ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 24. A three ſtory Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe lately occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, or on failure thereof, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1780.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER. No. I.

Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's; then, if thou fall'ſt, O Man!
Thou fall'ſt a bleſſed Martyr.
SPAKESPEAR.

WHEN the pens of moral writers come to be thrown by and neglected, either through fear of offending, or by reaſon of inattention in the multitude, or ſeeing vice with her hateful train of attendants bid defiance to all the exertions of individuals, they deſpair of ever being able to effect what their tender feelings had long prompted them ſincerely to deſire, and therefore think themſelves pardonable in ſitting quietly down and viewing the deſtruction of their country, where they ſometimes, in the hours of reflection, utter theſe tender expreſſions: "O once happy country! "happy beyond deſcription, while liberty was ſought after by all, and exerciſed by all toward thoſe in their "power.—While virtue (O ever dear and ſacred name!) "ſhone forth in her brighteſt luſtre, captivating by her "endearing ſmiles the heart of every ruler, and preſiding "in the breaſts of the Aſſemblies of the people.—Happy "waſt thou when theſe were witneſſed, and while vice "ſtood abaſhed at ſeeing her meaſures diſcountenanced "by all in power. But now, O native country! (for even "in ruins thou ſhalt be ſtill dear to me) thou art tottering "all doubtful on the brink of fate, and one other blaſt "of ambition will overwhelm thee with woe, and caſt "thy already greatly fractured ſtructure down the precipice, that thy blind and unfeeling vanity hath brought "thee to. Why are ye ſilent, O ye eloquent bards! and "why do ye not harrangue the giddy multitude, O ye patriotic orators!—As for me, alas! I can do no more!—"I have fought, and have bled in thy cauſe, O miſerable country! and now am I deſpiſed.—I have often "conſumed the midnight taper in writing precepts for "thee, and lain whole ſleepleſs nights in duſt and blood, "ruminating what to do next ſucceeding day for thy be"nefit, and now, by thy expelling fair virtue, thou haſt "likewiſe driven me from thy boſom, and heaped con"tempt upon me!—O unfortunate country! thou art "gone!—thou art gone! and I can do no more for thee!"

I ſay, when their pens are thrown by from motives like theſe, the country muſt be in a deplorable ſituation. It muſt certainly be high time to look about us and ſee what we have been doing, look round and ſee whether we have been led by vanity or ambition to the brink of ruin: If we have, let us never be aſhamed to tack about; let us nobly ſcorn to injure our country and thoſe brave men that have taken ſo much pains to promote our welfare; let us, if this be the caſe, turn a willing ear to the "reproofs of inſtruction," truly deſiring, with that nobleneſs and candour of ſoul becoming great men, that we may be admoniſhed whenever we deviate from the excellent paths of religious patriotiſm;—that we may live without a blemiſh, and die without that dread that is felt by the wicked at the thought of their launching into the ocean of eternity.

I do not undertake to ſay this has been the cauſe; but I have with ſorrow beheld many, who might juſtly be ranked foremoſt among thoſe capable of giving precepts for the regulation of the conduct of men, and who were perfectly qualified to inſpire the breaſts of all men, even from Princes to peaſants, with a pious zeal for the promotion of all that is great and good; ſuch I have often of late beheld ſilent, while their country loudly called for their utmoſt exertions, and ſeemed to beg them as with falling tears to come to her aſſiſtance;—ſhe has placed the moſt ſubſtantial rewards before them, and ſpread the many advantages that might ariſe from their labours open to their view—but all in vain; they ſtill remain in a ſtate of ſorrowful inaction, without ever attempting to abrogate the rules that vice hath too firmly eſtabliſhed in the morals of men, and continue to ſit in perfect neutrality, beholding with a ſilent and weeping compaſſion the mighty progreſs that vicious habits will always make, unleſs they are oppoſed by having juſt rules of morality continually laid in their way. This ſilence muſt proceed from ſome cauſe; and the ſame rule that is obſerved in phyſical caſes, will likewiſe be found to hold good in political and religious ones; which is, that a diſorder cannot be entirely removed, unleſs the cauſe be firſt removed.

Now as the works of religious moraliſts muſt be allowed by all to be of great advantage toward the well governing of free States, the endeavouring to call thoſe uſeful men back to their delightful taſks will conſequently be a meritorious work—a work that will, in the opinion of every wiſe man, deſerve encouragement. For when thoſe powerful maxims come to have their intended effects, when they reſolutely ſtem the tide of vice, drive impiety forth from our borders, and baniſh corruption far from us;—when they, by painting virtue with all her real attractions, and by ſhewing the hateful deformities of irreligion, avarice and the other open enemies to morality, can tame the too ſavage-like minds of the vulgar, and raiſe in them a generous emulation to excel in every honourable and praiſe-worthy undertaking—raiſe in them a noble deſire of reforming their manners, and turn all their thoughts to ſeeking the honour of heaven and the good of their country;—and when by their refined arguments, cooperating with the daily examples of their authors, they cauſe the ſinner to repent of his ways, and encourage the righteous to continue faithful, their labours will be found to make vaſtly lighter the burden of government;—for any man acquainted with the art of governing, or indeed with common reaſon itſelf, will allow that it is much more ſafe and eaſy to govern in a country where the inhabitants are religious and refined, than where there is nothing but an illiterate, diſſipated multitude.

From what has been ſaid, it is apparent that the exertions of thoſe men will be found beneficial to America in her preſent ſtate; and it is as apparent that if they do not exert their abilities, but lie dormant and inactive, there will be great danger of a total diſſolution of manners, and too great indulgencies in ſupineneſs and luxury, which will unavoidably end in an intire ſubverſion of civil authority, and a contempt for all laws divine or human, when, like the great Roman empire, we may fall from the ſummit of greatneſs and be buried in ruins. Therefore, as the height of my ambition is to ſerve my country in any and every ſtation that I am capable, I ſhall, in the courſe of my writing, endeavour to caution againſt every thing that may deprive us of the advantages already mentioned, and try to call the works of ſome of thoſe moral genius's out of their cloſets, that they may be made known to the world, where, like the ſhades of departed heroes, they will be more honoured by reaſon of their long abſence. And if I ſhall by any means be able to perſuade ſome of them again into action, and hear from them thoſe great maxims that a Cato or a Cicero would delight to hear, I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded for my labour.

My deſign is not to calumniate or ſlander any man or body of men; ſuch an attempt is far beneath me; neither do I ſtrike at the character of any man, but at the vices amongſt men, believing it to be a duty incumbent on every good citizen to make all the efforts in his power toward the ſuppreſſion of vicious habits whenever they make their appearance among us, and to warn people of the danger of them before they appear. I have been prompted to this work by the ſincere deſire that I have to ſee every bane to good government deſtroyed, and by the unrivaled affection that I have for my country and countrymen (names that have and ever ſhall be near and dear to me)—that affection that doth not fully terminate within leſs compaſs than the whole bulk of mankind, but is more particularly extended to my own native land, for whoſe benefit I have now undertaken the preſent taſk, the ſucceſs of which muſt depend not ſo much on my own exertions as on the conduct of others.

I hope the candid public will pardon me if I ſhould expatiate with ſome freedom, in the courſe of my writing, on thoſe evils, which, when they prevail among any bodies of men, always beat a frightful prelude to more diſmal conſequences. Confiding in your gratitude toward all who labour for the general good, without being biaſſed by the intereſts or the prejudices of individuals, I ſhall expreſs myſelf freely, and without that reſerve that always makes arguments burdenſome, and ſullies the beauties of friendly advice: And as I write purely for your good, you alone muſt be the judges of what I deſerve,—whether I ought to be oppoſed or encouraged. As for applauſes, I look for none;—I want not by my writing to catch the fickle echo of human fame, nor to have her ſilver trumpet employed in my favour.—I flatter myſelf with the pleaſing expectation of gaining what is far more valuable, to wit, a daily inward token of my having done all the good I can. This I apprehend far to ſurpaſs the former in giving happineſs,—it is the approbation of conſcience given to our actions, and we cannot fail to enjoy happineſs as men while we are convinced that this inward monitor approves of our conduct; but fame may buzz a man's actions through all the earth, and extol him to the ſkies, yet will he not be happy, unleſs he is conſcious of his deſerving thoſe high honours, neither will her voice be pleaſing to him, without his heart re echoes back the grateful ſound.

As I have now laid the ſubject of my plan before you, and informed you of my motives for undertaking it, I ſhall now confine myſelf to ſpeaking particularly on the different parts of the ſubject; but as I have drawn out this number to a greater length than I at firſt intended, I muſt break off, and beg leave to refer the reader to my ſucceeding numbers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

WAS taken up on the 22d of June laſt, a Bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again.

THE SCOURGE. No. IV.
Saturday, February 19, 1780.

To the Right Honorable (ſubtle Scotchman) WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of Manſfield, and Lord Manſfield, Lord Chief Juſtice of the polluted *Court of KING's BENCH, Governor of the Charter-Houſe, and one of his MAJESTY's moſt* baneful *Privy Counſellors.*

My LORD,

I AM perfectly ſenſible of your *power*, and I as well know your infamous and corrupt *abuſe* of it; but that ſhall not deter me from expoſing your baneful influence, treacherous arts, and Scotch cunning, however dangerous it may be to my perſonal liberty, at *this* time, when Lord *Sandwich's* MULGRAVE, the notorious *apoſtate*, and miniſterial blood hound, had the conſummate aſſurance and bareſaced impudence, on *Monday* laſt, to ſay in the Houſe of Commons, that the PEOPLE of England, becauſe they have entered into aſſociations for the preſervation of their lives, liberty and property, againſt the deſpotic and blood-thirſty deſigns of your Lordſhip, and the reſt of the *King's* deſperate and deſtructive cabal, who, like *Catalin* and the conſpirators at *Rome*, have, it is to be preſumed, drank each a cup of *human* blood, as a pledge of your *union*, "ſhould be upon their *guard*, for government would be upon their's, and *watch* their motions. From all hiſtory, and from *recent* example, it appears, that it is extreme folly to ſuffer doings of the kind that were going forward to riſe into any height or maturity. Let the *aſſociators* be aware, that they who *offend* without provocation, will *ſuffer* without *pity*. There is ſufficient *vigour* in government to *enforce* the laws, and to maintain the conſtitution of this country."

By this bold and menacing declaration of your confederate in *miſchief*, as well as from Lord *Hilſborough*, in the Houſe of Peers, "That the petitioners were factious, and the petitions rebellious," it is pretty evident for what purpoſe the new regiments have been raiſed, and what uſe is *humanely* intended to be made of them. It is, my Lord, to ſupport, continue and perfect the horrid ſyſtem of tyranny which you laid down, in order to make the preſent *grateful* and *pious* king abſolute, and this you was aware could not be eaſily effected without a numerous band of mercenary cut-throats, to over-awe the people, and in caſe they complained by petitions or remonſtrances, or dared to meet and aſſociate for their own preſervation, theſe *hired* butchers, the very dregs and ſcum of the earth, raked from all the ſinks of infamy in every part of the kingdom, and preſently trained to ſlaughter, were to point the dagger to the hearts of their countrymen, and to keep them in ſubjection with the ſword and bayonet.

The wicked, miſchievous and helliſh conſpiracy your Lordſhip had formed (in conjunction with others) under the auſpices of a *daſtardly tyrant*, againſt the common rights of mankind, and envied conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, was laid deep, and it ſpread wide; you urged it on with a ſteady zeal, and an unwearied application; but as ſoon as your infernal ſcheme of deſtroying charters, and arbitrarily impoſing taxes on a people who you *never ſaw* in America, contrary even to any pretence or legal claim of right, failed, you watched all opportunities to begin the bloody execution and ſlaughter of mankind, that you might ſatiate your *Scots* revenge with *human gore*. The firſt *oppoſition* to deſpotic power you declared, in the *privy council*, to be an act of *rebellion*, and in conſequence of that diabolical advice, which you knew would pleaſe the temper of your maſter, whoſe aim is to be the imperial tyrant and butcher of the human race, many thouſand diſtreſſed orphans and unhappy widows are now bewailing the loſs of their murdered fathers and huſbands, and daily calling to heaven for vengeance on your head, as the author of their miſeries; for they well know, my Lord, that you have been the artful fiend who planned and adviſed their total extirpation by the *ſword*, if they would not ſubmit to be *ſlaves*. This, my Lord, the whole kingdom muſt be convinced of, and believe, for none but a monſter in human ſhape, or ſome malignant devil, could have ſaid what you uttered in the Houſe of Peers againſt the people of *America*, more than four years ſince. "*If* WE *don't kill them*, THEY *will kill us*." Yes, my Lord, it was your advice and your deſign to *kill* them, and you, together with your *humane* maſter, gloried in the ſlaughter: Heaven be praiſed, your ſucceſs has not been ſo great as you expected, they have glorioufly and manfully reſiſted your tyranny, and fruſtrated all your ſchemes of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power over them.

As you found, my Lord, the *Americans* were too wiſe, too brave, and too virtuous, to be cheated out of their birth-rights as Engliſhmen, by your chicanery, ſophiſtry and Scotch cunning, or by *force*, you and your maſter, the tool of a deſperate faction, are now determined to try the ſame experiment upon the deluded people of this country. The plan of their ruin and ſlavery has been long laid; you, and the reſt of the junto, by means of a corrupt majority in the Houſe of Commons, have already reduced the greateſt part of the nation to want and beggary, the conſtitution is now tottering to its baſe, and the only ſecurity the people have for their lives and property depends upon the *will* of the King, that is, your Lordſhip's, or the vote of venal ſenators. Notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the kingdom, full one *eighth* part of the revenue of England is at this time *ſhared* by your Lordſhip and the other miſcreants in power; and yet you have

advised his *pious* majesty and the court faction, as a reward for having *robbed* us of near all we have, to desire we will give the *rest*, to support your Lordship, and other notorious plunderers and traitors, and to maintain a war against the established laws of the realm and our fellow-subjects, that we may purchase our own *bondage* at a dearer price than our forefathers did their *liberties*.

My Lord, while your infernal counsel prevails in this kingd m, and you remain at the head of the King's Bench, and the present faction in power, the constitution cannot be safe; it is already nearly overthrown; the great charter of our liberties is undermined; the laws are no longer a security against rapine and lawless violence; the innocent are made to suffer, whilst the guilty escape punishment. The *life* and *personal liberty* of every Englishman, in every part of the empire, is not only in danger, but liable to be sacrificed, if he either *acts* or *speaks* against the designs of your Lordship and the *King's faction*. It is now evident, my Lord, and the whole nation is convinced, that it is your intention to destroy the constitution, and to make the people know no *law*, but the WILL of a bloody and revengeful tyrant. To assert, in the most peaceable manner, our undoubted rights as freemen, and to express in strong and nervous terms a proper sense of our injuries and oppressions, is by your Lordship called *seditious* and *treasonable*; and from your dextrous management, weight and influence in the House of Lords, it appears that you can imprison, or take awa the life of any man, or set of men, who may be unfortunate enough to incur your displeasure; nay, it is not doubted but your power and abilities are sufficient to turn the *common prayer* book into *treason* (and it is believed you would do it) to accomplish your own, or your master's black and bloody purposes.

The time, my Lord, is near at hand, when the people must apply a *fair* remedy to this *foul* disease. I am convinced *violence* is intended against them, and *violence* must meet it. The common freedom of England is at stake, and it is the common interests of Britons to defend it. The *sword*, it is to be feared, will soon be the only judge of the controversy, and de ide the dispute. The whole nation, my Lord, l ok upon you and the court faction, as a herd of wild beasts, who live by rapine, plunder and blood, and it will be for the public interest to hunt you dow . The very first attempt of force will set the people in a flame, they will rise together, and the work is done; you are too few for them to *fear*, and as the authors and instruments of their intended destruction, you will deservedly fall, without either pity, redress or mercy! even the *Romish faith*, blasphemy and nonsense of the present bench of Bishops, will not be able to save you.

Your Lordship's malice and revenge against the friends of freedom and legal government was never more clearly evidenced to the world than in the sentence passed against the p inter of the General Advertiser, because he had expressed a peculiar kind of joy, as every true Englishman did, on the acquital of *Admiral Keppel* from the foul designs of your colleagues in corruption and infamy, *Sandwich* and *Palliser*, to take away his life. I lose all patience, and cannot refrain the rage and indignation I feel against your Lordship, when I reflect on this, and the sen ence pass d on *Thursday* the 10th instant, in the court of King's bench, upon those *Scots* usurpers of government and murderers of LORD PIGOT, *George Stratton*, *Charles Floyer*, *Henry Brooke* and *George Mackay*, convicted upon the clearest and most unequivocal evidence by an English jury, of having DEPOSED, without the least cause or shadow of right, and in the most cruel and tyrannical manner, his L rdship from the government of *Madrass*, in *India*. The Coroner's inquest also brought in a verdict on the death of *Lord Pigot*, WILFUL MURDER against the same *humane* gentlemen; and yet printing a few hand-bills, and dispersing them about the town, which could not possibly be attended with any *fatal* consequence, was a crime, in the eyes of your Lordship, of much greater magnitude than that of *murder*, and a subversion of government. PARKER, because he happened to be an enemy to despotism and *Scotch* treachery, which was his only guilt, is to suffer a cruel and unjust imprisonment of ONE YEAR in *Newgate*, whilst *murder* and *treason*, when it happens to be in *favour* of government, deserves no *punishment* at all. A FINE of ONE THOUSAND pounds obliterates the guilt, and the criminals are set FREE. It is well known, my Lord, you was ever the friend of tyranny and lawless violence, and we are not much surprised to fin you the supporter and defender of every villain, who zealously engages in the oppression and ruin of mankind

Another reason, my Lord, may be assigned for this very extraordinary sentence; a *Nabob*, with a *plumb* in his pocket, cannot be guilty of any *crime*, and we may soon know the price of BLOOD in the court of *King's Bench*. Judges have been warped from their duty by *bribes* long before your lordship was called to the bar, some have been called to an account and *severely fined*, and many have been punished with death.

THE SCOURGE. No V.

Saturday, February 26, 1780

To the Right Honorable and Honorable TRAITORS to their Country, the betrayers of their Trust and the People's Liberties, the venal prostituted Slaves who compose the Minister's dead MAJORITY in the House of Commons, the execrable Wretches who live upon the Plunder, Distress, and Ruin of their Fellow-Subjects.

MY LORDS, and GENTLEMEN,

YOU was elected by the people to be the guardians of their rights, the protectors of their property, and their blood, against the designs of a weak, corrupt, ambitious, cruel tyrant, and his wicked, profligate abandoned ministers. It was your duty to have opposed, as the trustees of the people, the first encroachments made on their liberties and the laws of the land—It was your duty to have checked the lust of power and despotic rule so clearly manifested by the king and his creatures, even at the expence of the nation's blood and treasure, almost from the first day of his accession to the throne—It was your duty to have resisted every attempt to increase the *civil list*, and of course the power and ruinous influence of the *crown*; and it was no less a duty incumbent on you to have *refused* the payment of those *pretended*, but enormous debts, which his majesty had the conscience to ask two years ago, at a time when he was plundering the people by the most oppressive and unjust *taxes*, and wickedly spilling their blood in the most wanton manner, to answer the purposes of his ambition, revenge and cruelty, and to destroy the established laws and constitution of the empire—You was also bound by every tie of honor, justice and humanity, to have prevented that horrid, unjust and bloody war now carrying on in *America*, which will for ever mark this reign with an indelible stain of infamy, and disgrace the name of Briton to the last ages of time, whilst our remotest posterity will execrate the present tyrant and his ministers as the authors, and you as the diabolical abettors and supporters of it.

Thus, instead of being the true and faithful representatives of the people, you have been the base betrayers of their lives, the plunderers of their property, the destroyers of their peace, and the horrid instruments of their ruin; the mere tools and creatures of a most cruel and unrelenting tyrant, who, to gratify his lust of power and satiate his revenge against those who oppose it, would without the least remorse of compunction deluge the land with BLOOD. Your names and memories will be for ever execrated, and it will be the business, as it is the duty of the SCOURGE, and indeed of every honest man, to hold you up to the public scorn and detestation, not only of our fellow-subjects, but of the world. You are a sett of sordid mercenary wretches, a desperate band of court sycophants and public traitors, *purchased* by the crown with the *people's money*; and united with an infernal ministry, in a black and secret conspiracy to overturn the free constitution of the British empire, and to rivet the chains of your countrymen. Your names, as well as your treason and your villainy, shall be made fully known, that you may be guarded against and shunned by every true Englishman, at the next GENERAL ELECTION, with as much care as they would guard against and shun a plague, pestilence or famine. The people are at length determined to redeem themselves from your worse than *Egyptian* bondage. They feel most sensibly the loss of trade, the loss of liberty, and the wicked and wanton waste which has been made of the treasure and the blood of the nation. They see the precarious tenure by which they hold their property, that is, at the *will* and *pleasure* of the crown; for they can have no other security, whilst you remain the venal slaves and prostituted tools of a corrupt and arbitrary court, who rob and plunder them, for the vilest and most infamous purposes, just as their caprice and humour directs; not in support of the laws and legal government, but to maintain a horrid system of tyranny and despotism.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, the people now begin to see the fatal error they have been led into, they know your treason, and they blush at the thoughts of having nursed such vipers in the bosom of the state. The justice of an injured nation will not sleep much longer; eternal infamy and disgrace will attend you, even in your last moments, and your memories will stink in the nostrils of posterity. The discovery they waited for is made, redress is not to be obtained even in the smallest degree by any *peaceable* means The time for moderation is over, the extremity of the case calls for *severity*. Your power and your villainy is near at an end. The Lords *North*, *Sandwich*, *Germaine*, *Hillsborough*, and the whole herd of you, begin to tremble at the thoughts of it. The spirit of the people, and the name of a *free parliament*, strikes terror into your souls, and there is no small reason for it; your heads are forfeited, vengeance will pursue you, and if the *laws live*, you must *perish*.

That great and able statesman, the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, used frequently to say, that *England* would never be *ruined*, unless it was by a PARLIAMENT; he consequently foresaw, that other oppressions being wrought by violence would be at once resisted, and by violence be shaken off again. This maxim those notorious enemies to the peace and freedom of mankind, Lord *Bute* and *Mansfield*, instilled into the mind of the king, and he, with a narrowness of soul peculiar to himself, and to every tyrant upon earth, sucked in the poison; and Lord *North*, the contemptible puppet of the court faction, was singled out as a proper tool to carry into execution the grand design of public mischief and public ruin; and this was not to be done, but by the Almighty power of corruption, and the people have been robbed of MILLIONS, to *procure* and *bribe* a majority of right honorable and honorable villains in the House of Commons to betray their country, and enslave the nation.

You, my Lords and Gentlemen, were the only instruments that could be found to execute the hellish work, and your determination seems to be, to do the business *effectually*. The *petitions* of thousands of the first freeholders and men of property in the kingdom, against the violation of their rights, and the shameful waste of the public money, are to be rejected or treated with contempt; and yet the PROTEST of a *few* court sycophants, pensioners, placemen and place-hunters, without either fortune or consequence, and who have been purposely employed by *bribes* to procure them, are *respectfully* received and blazoned forth to the world as of equal weight and importance, in order to blind the multitude, and deceive the nation. This will not do, the disguise is too thin not to be seen through, the villainy too bare-faced to pass unnoticed or unpunished, and it will meet with that contempt and detestation it merits.

The prayer of the petitions must be complied with; the people will not submit to be governed by a *majority* of five hundred and fifty eight tyrants, and *pilfered* of their property by the very men, whom they have elected to *preserve* it. They never told you, that you might do what you pleased with them, or that their estates were your goods and chattels to dispose of at your *pleasure*. They never thought that you had a supreme power over them, or that your rapaciousness was not to be *checked*, or your authority not to be *resisted*.

The people are bound to resist traitors and usurpers, in whatever shape they appear, and to oppose all those who attempt to undermine the constitution, whether King, Lords or Commons, or *all* united; and the eyes of the whole world are at this moment upon them; it is in their power to put a speedy end to all their troubles, and to all the state craft at *St. James's* and *Downing-Street*. The deed will be glorious, and transmit their names to posterity with respect and veneration. Where is there an Englishman to be found, who would not spill the last drop of his blood in so just, so noble a cause. It is agreed and determined by all the nations upon earth, that Kings, Governors, Magistrates and others, when they *abuse* or *betray* the trust *delegated* to them, invade the people's liberties, injure them in their property, break in upon the constitution, or impose unnecessary and unjust taxes on them, may and ought to be RESISTED, and the people, by all laws divine and human, may take up *arms* against their oppressors; and no man can produce one single instance in the history of this country, when it was more necessary than at this time, in order to rescue the nation from slavery and bondage, if not from destruction. To say that the people are bound to submit to laws made contrary to their welfare and the public good, is an absurdity, or to say that the people, having *delegated* the power of doing it, they have no power to save themselves from ruin, is an insult upon the common understanding of mankind, designed only to mislead and deceive the ignorant.

The nation is now brought by domestic traitors to the brink of ruin, and every Englishman must lend his hand to save it; and that must be done *quickly* and *vigorously*, delays will prove *mortal*. Can any thing be more ridiculous than to stand upon *ceremony*, in a case where it is impossible to be too early or too zealous. This ought to have been done before tyranny had taken so deep a root, or the miscreants were armed with the power of the sword; for the miseries we suffer were as easy to be *foreseen* and *prevented*, as they are now to be *felt*; and we are only to look *back*, to take a perfect view of our *future* misery, if we remain *tame* and *quiet*; so plain and smooth is the road which leads to our destruction, and yet we seem now to be waiting with a *criminal patience*, as if we wanted rather to know whose *fools* and *slaves* we should be *next*, than to be such NO LONGER.

That this great work of redemption from temporal misery may be effectually done, the people should be careful to obtain a *free parliament*, and elect no man who would not solemnly, upon OATH, engage not to grant any *supplies* till their grievances are redressed, that they will *impeach* and bring to public and condign punishment, the miscreants who have brought the nation into its present deplorable situation, and afterwards confiscate their estates for the good of their country, as a small attonement for the injuries she has received, and the innocent blood they have wantonly spilt.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant,*
August 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be lett for a term of years

One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the same distance, to be lett for the remainder of the season.

A HOUSE to be lett, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant situation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well-situated TOWN-LOTS to be sold, or lett on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. *

WAS taken up, within the inclosure of *John Johnson*, of Lower Dublin township, in the forepart of the summer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the inclosure of *Bridget Rambo*, in Lower Dublin township, the 6th day of January last, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Also taken up, within the inclosure of *John Townham*, of Lower Dublin township aforesaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time she was taken up. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold according to law. § *August 22, 1780.*

REDLYON RACES.

New-Castle County, August 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purse of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the best in three four-mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full-bred horse, aged, carries nine stone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half.-------On the 28th, a Purse of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above.------ On the 29th, a Purse of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the best in three three mile heats.------And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the best in three two mile heats, the winning horse each day excepted.---- Three horses to start, or no race; and to start at half after one o'clock each day. No horse to start without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horse, to be shewn and entered with the subscriber two days before starting, or pay double entrance at the post. No stalls or booths admitted inside the course, nor none kept by any person (except a subscriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

‖ WILLIAM CARSON.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, out of the pasture of *George Brinton*, in Birmingham township, on the night of the 19th inst. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old last spring, no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by §

August 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, the 20th of July last, a bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. AMOS SUBERS.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 10.

We ſincerely congratulate our readers on the capture of ſo great a part of the Quebec fleet, the moſt important blow given to the Britiſh trade ſince the commencement of the war.—The fleet conſiſted of 38 ſail, under convoy of two Britiſh frigates, richly laden with proviſions, ordnance and military ſtores, valuable merchandize, and all kinds of ſupplies for the province of Canada, the Britiſh army there, and the Indian trade. It contained, indeed, moſt, if not all the ſupplies for that quarter for the preſent year. It had been long preparing and waiting for convoys, and was much wanted and expected in Canada. This fleet ſailed from Torbay the 3th of May; three days after, a French ſhip of the line fell in with it, which, according to the beſt accounts we can obtain, took ſeven, and probably more, and ſcattered the whole fleet. Afterwards a number of American privateers fortunately met with this prey, and, we have already a certain account, captured 19. Our cruiſers (ſome, if not all, of whom ſoon inliſted as many men from the prizes as it took to ſecure them) were left in purſuit of the remainder of the fleet; and as we know there were a number of other American armed veſſels cruiſing at or near the mouth of St. Lawrence, it is highly probable that very few, if even any, will find their way to Quebec. From an apprehenſion in England that our loſs at Penobſcot had diſabled us to fit out cruiſers, this fleet had a ſmall convoy, and inſured at 10 per cent. The value of each prize is computed, on an average, at 20,000l. ſterling. They have an aſſortment exactly adapted to the wants and occaſions of the United States. The blow muſt be terrible to the Britiſh in Canada, as theſe ſupplies cannot be replaced this year: The Britiſh army there muſt feel it ſeverely: The Indian trade, which gave our enemies military as well as commercial advantages, muſt ſuffer greatly by it: So muſt the merchants in Britain, as well as in Canada, particularly the inſurers. In ſhort, it is not eaſy to compute what the enemy has loſt, and what we have gained by this fortunate ſtroke. It has been remarked, that the American privateers concerned in this capture all belong to this State, and that ſome of the owners of the veſſels loſt on the Penobſcot expedition are largely intereſted in this ſucceſs.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 12.

On Monday the 21ſt ult. a Committee from the General Aſſembly of the State, then ſitting in this town, waited on his Excellency the French General, with the following Addreſs, viz.

"THE Repreſentatives of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, in General Aſſembly convened, with the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction, take the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the army of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, upon his ſafe arrival within the United States. Upon this occaſion, we cannot be too expreſſive of the grateful ſenſe we entertain of the generous and magnanimous aid afforded the United States, by their illuſtrious friend and ally: Sufficient had been the proofs of his zeal and friendſhip: The preſent inſtance muſt conſtrain even envious, diſaopinted Britons to venerate the wiſdom of his councils, and the ſincerity of his noble mind. We look forward with a moſt pleaſing expectation to the end of a campaign, in which the allied force of France and theſe United States, under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, may be productive of peace and happineſs to the contending powers, and mankind in general. We aſſure you, Sir, our expectations are enlarged, when we conſider the wiſdom of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in your appointment, as the commander of his army, deſtined to our aſſiſtance.

Be aſſured, Sir, of every exertion in the power of this State to afford the neceſſary refreſhments to the army under your command, and to render the ſervice to all ranks as agreeable and happy, as it is honourable.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE King my Maſter hath ſent me to the aſſiſtance of his good and faithful Allies, the United States of America. At preſent I only bring over the vanguard of a much greater force deſtined for their aid; and the King has ordered me to aſſure them, that his whole power ſhall be exerted for their ſupport.

The French troops are under the ſtricteſt diſcipline; and, acting under the orders of General Waſhington, will live with the Americans as their brethren; and nothing will afford me greater happineſs than contributing to their ſucceſs.

I am highly ſenſible of the marks of reſpect ſhewn me by the General Aſſembly, and beg leave to aſſure them, that, as brethren, not only my life, but the lives of all the troops under my command, are entirely devoted to their ſervice. (ſigned)

THE COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.

CHATHAM, *Auguſt* 23.

By late advice from New York, we are informed that near two hundred ſail of tranſports, victualled and watered, lie ready to take troops on board.—Where deſtined we cannot learn.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a letter from Halifax North-Carolina, to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 12.

"General Gates is in poſſeſſion of Camden by this time, I imagine, as he was near that place when Captain Watts left him advancing, and the enemy retreating, and hope ſhortly we ſhall be near Charleſtown. We have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and have always been ſucceſsful. We hear that there has been an embarkation lately from Charleſtown of 1000 men for New-York. I fancy they begin to be fearful of the French fleet attacking that place."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 30.

Friday laſt His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Miniſter of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, gave an elegant entertainment, on occaſion of the King's Anniverſary, to the Hon. Members of Congreſs, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction, when the following toaſts were drank: The King; The United States; The King of Spain; The Queen; Monſieur (the King's brother;) The Compte d'Artois; Succeſs to the Combined Armies; Gen Waſhington; The Marechal de Broglie; The Compte de Rochambeau; General Gates; The Chevalier de Ternay; The Plenipotentiaries in Europe.——The morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells, and the ſhips in the harbour diſplayed their colours, the French Commodore's ſhip being finely decorated; at noon a royal ſalute was fired by the Commodore, which was followed by all the other French ſhips, and by the Confederacy frigate; at ſun-ſet another royal ſalute, and in the evening an exhibition of fire-works.

Extract of a letter dated at Hillſborough, North-Carolina, July 23, 1780.

"A party of our militia commanded by ſeven Captains of Light horſe, made an attack on a body of tories under the command of one Col. Moore; the eldeſt of our Captains, Gibbet Hall, together with five others, fell in the engagement; the other Captain and one Lieutenant were wounded; 70 of the enemy were killed, 100 taken priſoners, with 300 horſes, and a conſiderable quantity of baggage.

"A ſecond attack was made on a party of about 130 tories, commanded by Col Ferguſon, a noted tory from the northward, and 70 Light-horſe of Cathcart's legion, commanded by a Captain Hook, on the 12th inſtant, by a party of 80 or 90 militia, under the command of Col. Neale. The ſurprize was compleat, Ferguſon, Hook, a Lieutenant and 7 others were killed on the ground, and a Major, two Lieutenants, and 27 taken, many of whom are ſince dead of their wounds, the remainder were diſperſed; ſome accoutrements for Light horſe, and a number of horſes were alſo taken—of the exact number we have not certain accounts—our loſs was only one man wounded. Lieutenant Colonel William Lee Davidſon of the Continental line, with a detachment of 160 Light-horſe, from B. Gen. Rutherford's brigade, on the 21ſt inſt. made the third attack on about 5 or 600 tories, commanded by the infamous Samuel Bryan, near Colſter's, on Pee Dee, killed 3 or 4, took 40, and put the remainder to flight with more precipitation than we fled from Bryan Creek; none halted till they had reached the enemy's poſt at the Waxaws, where they threw the whole into the utmoſt confuſion and conſternation Their whole time ſince has been employed in conſtructing fortifications for their ſafety. Col. Davidſon was wounded in the body, 'tis feared mortally, 2 privates wounded ſlightly, but not a man killed—to Davidſon's miſfortune may probably be attributed their eſcape.

"After the enemy had evacuated their poſt at Cheraws, one Capt. Thomas with 25 men, (all of whom had taken protection from the King of Great-Britain) marched down to a narrow part of Pee Dee and took a boat going to George-town, with moſt of the enemy's plunder, and 102 men of the 71ſt regiment."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the South-Carolina line, dated General Gates's Head quarters, at Little Black Creek, twelve miles from Lynch's Creek, and forty miles from Camden, Auguſt 7, 1780.

"I take the opportunity of the preſent expreſs to inform you, that two days ago Major General Gates entered South-Carolina, at the head of the Maryland diviſion, with a park of artillery, Col. Arnard's corps, a regiment of Virginia State troops, and a party of South-Carolina refugees, under Col Marian; ſome days previous to our coming here, the North-Carolina militia under Generals Caſwell and Rutherford, entered South Carolina alſo, a little above the Cheraws in two diviſions; as ſoon as Gen. Rutherford croſſed the Pee Dee, the Britiſh troops conſiſting of the 71ſt and a few dragoons and tories, abandoned their poſts at Anſon Court-houſe and Cheraw hill, after burning the houſes at the latter, and retreated to Lynch's creek. A party of Col. Gilles's regiment, who reſided in that neighbourhood, having intelligence of their retreat, and that they had ſent ſome boats loaded with ſtores down the Pee Dee, way laid and intercepted the boats, in which they captured 102 officers and men of the 71ſt regiment, ſome hogſheads of rum and other ſtores.

"The enemy at Lynch's creek abandoned their poſt laſt night on our taking our preſent poſition, where we formed a junction with Major General Caſwell's diviſion of militia. Col. Sumpter with ſome of the inhabitants of our State, ſupported by a party of Mechlenburgh militia, has exerted himſelf meritoriouſly; his party as well as Gen. Rutherford's, have had ſeveral ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes with the enemy's parties, and we have a report to day, which ſeems pretty well founded, that he yeſterday defeated the New-York volunteers and a party of tories, at the Hanging Rock; our affairs, on the whole, wear a proſperous aſpect.

"Another letter from the ſame quarter mentions 1000 of the South-Carolina militia having joined Gen. Gates, ſince he entered that State, and that deſertions from the enemy were very conſiderable."

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the prize ſhip Queen Charlotte, laden with turtle, fruit, &c. taken on her paſſage from Providence for New-York by the privateers General Green, Holker and Fair American.

Laſt Sunday arrived here, in 7 weeks from L'Orient, the brig George, Captain Montgomery, who ſailed in company with Captain Bell of this port, a brig belonging to Baltimore, and the Alliance frigate, lately arrived at Boſton.

The ſame evening was ſent in here, by the brigs Fair American and Holker, two ſchooners laden with tobacco, lately taken by the refugees out of the Cheſapeak.

*** NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe gentlemen in this city who are owners of land in Northampton county, whereon any taxes are due (as adverti'ed in this Gazette of the 19th of July and 2d inſtant) that JOHN MUSCH, Collector, will attend to receive the ſame, THIS DAY, and no longer, at the houſe of Peter Paris, the corner of Second and Race-ſtreets.

By the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the public neceſſities do not admit of a free exportation of proviſions: WHEREFORE the ſaid Council do hereby continue the embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, ſpeltz, barley, Indian corn, beef, pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any parts or places beyond ſea, other than for the neceſſary uſe of the maſter and mariners; and for that purpoſe do forbid the clearing out or diſpatch of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden: Of which the Naval Officer, and all Merchants, Shippers, Captains of veſſels, and others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. This embargo to continue THIRTY DAYS from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in neceſſary ſtores of ſhips of war or merchant veſſels for the reſpective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the tranſportation of proviſions for the armies of the United States, or the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Such tranſportation to be licenſed in every inſtance by the Council.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Thirtieth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 22, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of the utmoſt importance effectually to prevent the deſtruction, waſte, embezzlement and miſapplication of the public ſtores and proviſions, upon which the exiſtence of the armies of theſe United States may depend; and no adequate proviſion hath been made for the juſt puniſhment of delinquents in the departments of Quarter-Maſter General, Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, Commiſſary General of Iſſues, Clothier General, Commiſſary General of Military Stores, Purveyor of the Hoſpitals and Hide Department: Therefore,

Reſolved, That every perſon in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted with the care of proviſions, or military or hoſpital ſtores, or other property of theſe United States, who ſhall be convicted at a General Court Martial of having ſold without a proper order for that purpoſe, embezzled or wilfully miſapplied, damaged or ſpoiled any of the proviſions, horſes forage, arms cloathing, ammunition, or other military or hoſpital ſtores, or property belonging to the United States of America, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be directed by a General Court Martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the diſcretion of ſuch Court: And every perſon, in any of the ſaid departments, intruſted as aforeſaid, who ſhall be convicted, at a General Court Martial, of having through neglect ſuffered any of the articles aforeſaid to be waſted, ſpoiled or damaged, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid Court ſhall in their diſcretion direct, according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23.

Reſolved, That no certificates iſſued in the Quarter-Maſter's and Commiſſary's Departments, after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unleſs iſſued under the following regulations:

Firſt. That they be for ſervices performed, or articles purchaſed, within their reſpective departments.

Secondly. The Quarter-Maſter General and Commiſſary General ſhall themſelves ſign all ſuch certificates as are iſſued in their reſpective departments.

Thirdly. All ſuch certificates ſhall be given for ſpecie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly. All contracts or purchaſes made, for which certificates ſhall be given, ſhall be made for ſpecie value.

Fifthly. The articles ſo purchaſed ſhall be enumerated in ſuch certificates, with the rates and prices thereof; and the prices ſhall be reaſonable, when the preſent circumſtances of our affairs are compared with the coſt of articles of like quality, or ſervices performed, in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by Congreſs to the United States, as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 25th February laſt.

Reſolved, That certificates iſſued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time ſtipulated for payment until paid.

Reſolved, That the Quarter Maſter General and Commiſſary General be, and he or they are ſtrictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchaſes and proceedings to the Board of War, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the laſt day of every month to the Board of Treaſury, of all Certificates ſo iſſued as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing reſolutions in their reſpective News-Papers.*

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by STEINER and CIST, at their Printing-Office, in Second ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet,

A neat and correct Edition of

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation,

By JOHN PERRIN.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the LEWIS, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libell'd againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the GAGE, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York to adjuſt the Accompts of the Creditors of SAMUEL FARRA, do appoint Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at the houſe of Elizabeth Gartner, Widow, in York-Town; at which Time and Place all the Creditors are deſired to attend, with their Vouchers, &c.

HENRY MILLER,
WILLIAM BAILY,
THOMAS ARMOR.

York, July 28, 1780.

§

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the ſouth branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶6w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

C P & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Mancheſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A LIST of Stray Horſes and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a ſtar in her face, and a white ſpot on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſmall ſized. --One brown MARE, about 8 years old, ſome ſaddle marks about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be ſeen.---One ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height ---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IB. ſome ſaddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the ſhoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little ----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right ſhoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed horſes and mares are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug. 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

Lower Merion township, Philad. county, July 28, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID SHANNON, on the 2d of June laſt, a Black HORSE, with a ſtar and one white foot, ſeveral white ſpots on his back, and one white ſpot under his mane. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, purpoſes to move with his family and property to Mongahalia in Virginia; Any perſon or perſons having any demands, or any thing to ſay, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the firſt day of September next: The ſubſcriber will continue in the hundred and county aforeſaid, to anſwer all complaints alledged againſt him, his family and property, until then, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

* WILLIAM MITCHEL.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

F O U N D,

In the city of Philadelphia, on the 31ſt of July laſt,

A GOLD EPAULET. The owner, deſcribing the ſame, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to *Abraham Holybaker*, or *Francis Brooks*, at Mr. Thomas Middleton's, baker, in Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet. †

F O R S A L E,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FOUR HORSE TEAMS, with good Waggons, Geers and Covers, all compleat and in good Order, fitting for the road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTS, in Montgomery townſhip, or to ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, in New-Hanover, both of Philadelphia county.

Auguſt 8, 1780. ¶

WHEREAS JANE HARNETT hath eloped from me her huſband, ſold my effects, run me in debt, and reports that I am gone to New-York, which is utterly falſe, as will appear from under the hand of William Potts, of Mansfield, Burlington county, as follows:

"Theſe are to certify whom it may concern, That James Harnett came to my houſe on or about the 10th day of January, 1780, and continued with me until the 3d day of July, 1780, and behaved himſelf as an honeſt induſtrious man; he returned to my ſervice on the 18th day of ſaid July, and is now with me in my ſervice. Witneſs my hand, this 17th day of July, 1780.

WILLIAM POTTS."

Therefore I, the ſaid James Harnett, having received ſuch baſe uſage at her hands, do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no more for her from this 24th day of July, as witneſs my hand. † JAMES HARNETT.

Mansfield, Burlington county, July 24, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond day of April laſt, A Brindle COW, with a crop off the near ear, twelve years old, a large ſtar in her forehead, one half of her tail white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold on the firſt day of November next, by me

† ROBERT KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Peters, in Blockley townſhip, about a week ago, a RED COW, with a white face, and a BRINDLE HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY SMITH.

Auguſt 11, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1780.

STRAYED away, from off the commons of the city, about the middle of laſt month, a middle-ſized COW, ſpotted red and white, about 10 years old, white legs and tail, her two hind teats out of uſe, occaſioned by a ſore bag, and had a hemp rope round her horns Whoever takes her up, and will deliver her to WILLIAM SNOWDEN, on Society-Hill, near the New market, ſhall receive *Two Hundred Dollars.* †

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Campington, near Coates's Burying-ground, on the 2d of Auguſt inſt. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near ſhoulder PP. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horſe and thief, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1780. § MICHAEL STIVER.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, bounded weſtward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eaſtward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-ſtreet, and 90 feet deep Alſo a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 130 feet on Green-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewiſe a lot on Green-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second ſtreets. For terms apply to

JAMES ASH, in Vine-ſtreet.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill,* and *Fulling-Mill,* late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:---For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogſheads; ſalt in tierces; Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium †

W A N T E D,

A WOMAN that will undertake to cook for a large family in this city; where there are ſeveral ſervants to aſſiſt her. Any perſon underſtanding her buſineſs, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, and has a ſore back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Botiled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ¶6w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, on the 9th of July laſt, a likely bay HORSE and yearling COLT, the horſe is branded. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ PHILIP JOHNSON.

Northampton, Bucks county, July 19, 1780.

I DO hereby give information,
A COW broke into my plantation,
About three days before this date,
Her natural marks I will relate;
Beſides, I think ſhe other cows doth corn,
For ſhe wears a ſtick acroſs her horns;
Beſides ſhe has a curly pate,
Her face is white, her legs are ſtrait;
She is a ſtray miſchevious beaſt,
Eight years of age, I think, at leaſt.
If the right owner doth appear
Before the laſt day of this year;
Him prove his right, and charges pay,
Then he may drive his cow away.

Apply to JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in the townſhip aforeſaid. †

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-ſtreet, with or without a LOT of the ſame width, oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

A ſmall Bank Lot and Houſe, on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North-Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

Auguſt 1, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

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